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The VERMONT GAZETTE.

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Cursory thoughts on Dueling.

COURAGE, *fortitude, or resolution, if I entertain a right apprehension of human nature, are not qualities to be acquired, as we do latin or greek; they depend on the tone of nerves, and our bodily constitution, as we receive them from nature, or in other words, from the constitution of our parents. I wish then to know, whether the strength or weakness of our nerves is to be accepted as a test of the rectitude or depravity of our moral principles.*

As the greatest scoundrels existing have fought duels, and worthy men have avoided them, I wish to know how far boldness, or assurance, is to be deemed an evidence of merit? and how far timidity, or want of resolution, argues baseness of heart?

I do not know whether the distinguished abilities and principles of a Bacon, a Boyle, a Locke, or a Shaftsbury, were ever brought to the test of a bullet or the point of a sword; nor do I know that fighting men are distinguished by liberality of sentiment; or that their company is peculiarly inviting for gentleness of manners; but if these things are so, I must be reduced to confess myself a great stranger to the world, the polite world at least; and one consequence will follow, that must then be the only *school for morals and manners! Or more generally, that an adherence to moral obligations, and the laws of good manners, must be most conspicuous among those who to the laws of the land, superadd the pains and penalties that bind them to the laws of honor! If they are, the question is at once decided; if not, let us examine a little into the nature and tendency of these boasted laws.*

A man upon some occasion or other, right or wrong, treats another with a slight, a frown, or a smile of contempt: does this demand a life? If it does, I ask which life, for both are understood to be equally in danger in a duel. In modern duels however, it should seem that no serious consequences are intended; for though forms are indeed preserved, an encounter generally ends in a farce They previously agree who shall have the first fire (which any BUCKHORSE *would stand for a shilling) the polite antagonist fires into the air; the seconds interpose; the parties shake hands, and go home with reciprocal acknowledgments that they are both men of honor: to conclude the whole a pompous narrative is published attested by the seconds!*

In all cases cognizable by the laws of honor we suppose an injury done; of course all cases include an aggressor and a sufferer; satisfaction is the object; but is satisfaction to be sought by the sufferer meeting the aggressor on equal terms?

If a man aspersses my character is it giving me satisfaction to deprive me of life also, or of a limb?

If a man reflects upon my character, and speaks the truth; is my character cleared from a real stain by blowing his brains out?

A man accuses me of cheating him at cards or dice; if I really did cheat him, do I clear my character of all suspicion by driving a sword thro[illegible] his body?

A man debauches my wife, sister or daughter; is her character restored to society by my taming or killing him? suppose he subjects me to a wooden leg all the rest of my life, how stands satisfaction then? suppose her future support rests upon my life and the seducer kills me, how then? suppose we fight and neither of us are hurt, is the crime atoned, and must I acknowledge him a man of honor? does he give me satisfaction by a struggle to extend the injury already perpetrated?

A man says that I have received language that a gentleman ought not to submit to. I call him out, and he stands my fire, does this prove that I really did not receive such language on the occasion referred to? If it is so accepted, it can only be by the courtesy of inference. After all, if from a consciousness of some peculiar personal advantage over me, he positively refuses to retract his declaration; in what an awkward situation am I left! what is to be done? Should I pursue him to the death of one of us, how am I relieved; and what should I do more than furnish amusement for bystanders and paragraphs for news papers? and so much for honor, until some person better informed shall satisfy my mind that its laws are consistent with reason or common sense.

HONESTUS.

Miscellany.

IT is impossible but that offences should come; there are political, social and civil offences, as well as sacred and theological. If a man maintains with ardor any set of political opinions, however wise, just and benevolent, he ought to remember there are ignorant, absurd, and envious people in the world, who will assuredly take *offence* at his freedom; but yet, shall the virtuous and independent be deterred from advocating the best principles, because there are snarlers, and petulant carpers in the world? The man that feels a generous sympathy for those in society, whom adverse fortune has condemned to struggle with poverty, disease and want...who from the fulness of his compassion, is led to devise, and propose plans to meliorate the circumstances of the poor, and alleviate the distresses of his fellow men, however incredible it may appear, he will give *offence*. Those "who never felt another's woes"...will not fail to impute unworthy motives to the most benevolent designs. But neither the disapprobation of the niggard, or the sneers of the coxcomical, will avail to check the pursuits of the man "whose heart deviseth liberal things." The present is an age of speculation and improvement...the human mind is upon the stretch, and its researches and discoveries are astonishing in every art, science and profession. The science of government appears however, very justly, to claim the most distinguished attention [illegible] fix this upon proper and equal principles is the most glorious pursuit of humanity. The important interests...the life—the freedom and prosperity of mankind, are essentially connected with a right understanding of this divine subject; and yet the labors of the wisest and best of men, those who have with independency and heroism of mind, advanced the most momentuous truths, have given *offence*. Still they are not to be diverted from the steady pursuit of their duty, by the clamours of the weak and unprincipled; the demagogues of the day, who flatter, to betray, and who conceal their ignorance under an impenetrable mask of impudence.

"The wealth, prosperity and importance of all this world are founded and erected on three living pillars: The TILLER of the ground, the MANUFACTURER and the MERCHANT. The tiller supplies the manufacturer, the manufacturer supplies the merchant, and the merchant supplies the world with all its wealth. It is thus that industry is promoted, arts invented and improved, commerce extended, superfluities mutually vended, wants mutually supplied, that each man becomes a useful member of society, that societies become of further advantage to each other, and that States are enabled to pay their officers and support the necessary burthens of government."

ON ENVY.

OF all the imps that are permitted to torment mankind, there is not one which possesses such extensive powers as that of envy: every person professes to despise its influence, and yet too many feel the force of its malignance: the favorites of fortune are the constant objects of its pursuit; the prosperity and happiness of a cotemporary feed its venom and give a scope to its poison; it pines and sickens at the success of a rival, and though generally disappointed in all its projects, it thrives and seems to acquire new vigor from the chagrin consequent upon defeat to its wishes and desires: Its best offices are detraction and revenge ...It objects of calumny are merit in every grade of life: abilities and desert attract its reproaches and contempt, and when success attends a virtuous enterprize, when meritorious characters are promoted, this demon always assigns some base and detestible cause for the triumph.

Envy *is a most industrious little devil; it not only assails those in exalted stations, but descends to the minutia of life; it assumes the character of umpire in every case that comes within its knowledge, and supplying the deficiency of taste and judgment by a brazen front, it condemns with confidence what it does not comprehend...or what may controvene its own preconceived ideas. Thus it perpetually torments the bosom where it resides and mars the happiness of all that falls in its way ——but the wise and virtuous, while they avoid the society of envy* [illegible] *tude of their own hearts, are borne along through life, superior to their chagrin, their malice or their calumny.*

Foreign Affairs.

Austria.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.

TWO days since, the shops, warehouses, and houses of all the printers and booksellers in this province, were searched for seditious pamphlets, hand-bills, &c. in consequence of which, two booksellers in this city, and one printer at Antwerp, were imprisoned.

The garrisons are withdrawn from Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport, towards the centre of Brabant. Those of Brussels, Malines, Louvain, and Antwerp, are changed to prevent the formation of those habits of familiar intercourse which are acquired with the inhabitants, by long residence. In short, the multiplied precautions of government indicate its feebleness and evince its fears. The character of its policy is marked by those petty exertions that irritate and inflame, without being distinguished by those severe and decisive steps that intimidate and overawe a people.

No taxes have hitherto been collected, and the first refusal of the illegal imposition, "some village Hampden," will probably prove the first signal of revolt.

Vander-Noot, proscribed and exiled, to apprehend whom, the emperor has offered a million of florins, watches at Breda for the moment when he can give assistance to his country: and there is reason to expect an insurrection, as general, and as well concerted, as there is any example of in history.

The house of Austria will learn too late the value of these provinces, which they have equally neglected and oppressed.

Poland.

WARSAW, August 24.

Prince Replin is marching hastily forward to meet the army under the late captain pacha, which is intended to attempt the retaking of Oczakow, cost what it will; so that a battle seems inevitable. Thirty Turkish ships of war have posted themselves in such a manner off Oczakow, that the Russians are blocked up in Cherson, and will find it very dangerous to attempt to sail out of that port. This may bring on an engagement.

Germany.

FRANCKFORT, August 25.

The Count d'Artois arrived on the 10th inst. in the morning, at Carelsruhe, and set off again in the afternoon. During his short stay, the commandant kept the gates of the city shut, that no one might enter. He will continue his journey to Berne, and from thence to Turin, paying a visit in his way to the Polignac family, who have hitherto [illegible]

England.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Among other reforms proposed in the National Assembly, it has been moved to have the right of seniority suppressed, viz. That all children should have an equal division of the paternal estate; this motion has been referred to a private committee.

Sept. 8. The proposed Senate of France is not to be composed entirely of Nobility, in which particular it differs from our House of Lords; it is, besides, elective, and not hereditary; and the age of 35 is, perhaps, a wise precaution, to guard against the precipitancy of youth. No person was permitted to take a seat in the Roman Senate until he had completed his 40th year.

The Countess of Artois left Versailles yesterday morning, about nine, in order to meet the Count at Turin, who will, it is supposed, arrive there to-day or to morrow.

The Queen has shewn a degree of resolution by staying in France, to have been expected only from the daughter of Maria-Theresa. The mob set a price upon her head; and she was every day not only called Brunehalt, but threatened with the fate of that wicked Queen.

But Maria-Antonietta resolved, with a manly resolution, to brave a storm from which so many Princes of the Blood, and able Generals, had thought it prudent to fly. This spirited resolution is of service to her; she is at this moment much less unpopular than at any time during the last three months; and it is expected that she will soon be restored to the popularity which she formerly enjoyed.

The French funds have lately risen two per cent. in consequence of some patriotic regulations proposed by M. Neckar, for raising the new loan of 80 millions, which is become very popular on that account, and the progress making by the National Assembly in re-establishing order and tranquility through the kingdom.

Sept. 10 *to* 24. Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Empress at Petersburgh on the 7th of July; when her Majesty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct last campaign: He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that service, and has only obtained a short leave.

A republican government seems now to be the sole object of the National Assembly of France. By the plan offered for a new constitution, the King is stript of the royal functions, and rendered a mere cypher.

Consistently with the plan of the new constitution, no member is to be admitted till turned of 25 years of age.

Agreeably to the same plan, the National Assembly are to be called together every first day of December, and not continue sitting longer tha[n] four months.

A melancholy affair la[tel]y happened at Dinant in Britany. The committee of safety in that city sent six young citizens belonging to the Dinant militia to a neigh[illegible] to see if there was any foundation for a report then in circulation, that a very considerable quantity of corn was laid up in it. They in a civil manner told the porter the cause of their visit. The answer given them was, that they were a pack of rascals who made this a pretence only for plundering.---- They declared they had orde[rs] from the committee for what the[y] did, and for the purpose of convincing the porter that their object was not to plunder, they offered to lay their arms out side of the gate. The porter still refused to let them into the gate. They told him in a firm tone, that they must enter it and execute the orders they had received. Upon this two musket shots were fired, which instantly killed two out of the six citizens. The other four, upon this desisted, and running back to Dinant, gave an account of what happened. Immediately 600 soldiers and 800 citizens got under arms, and marched to the nobleman's seat. On the first summons from so numerous a body, the gates were thrown open to them, and they rushed in with precipitation. They found four pieces of cannon ready primed and loaden with grape shot. These were turned against, and fired upon the house. They apprehended eight men and four women, whom they tied, and put them into carts to carry them to Dinant. They took fine linnen and wrapt up in it the two dead bodies of their companions who had been slain. They then collected some of the most valuable parts of the furniture, which they resolved to sell for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.---- They found stored in the house upwards of 1400 sacks of wheat; and discovered that a still greater number had been emptied into canals and ponds. Preparations are now making for the trial of the twelve prisoners. The nobleman himself escaped, but his house did not; it was reduced to ashes. The funeral of the two victims to patriotism was performed with extraordinary pomp.

British America.

Antigua.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 8.

WE are informed by a correspondent, that the unfortunate Count Lowendahl, who, in a fit of passion, lately shot his servant in Paris, for some frivolous neglect, was condemned to have his head cut off, and that the sentence has been executed.

The king understanding that the sentence was to be carried into effect in a few hours, shut himself up in his closet, and would admit no person to an audience, till the fatal blow was given.---- Thus was an end put to the life of one of the bravest and most amiable men in France, and we are sorry to observe, that the crime for which he suffered does not permit us to lament his fate. How unfortunate the frenzy that propelled such a man to so dreadful an action! He served in the late war as Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Armagnac, and was third in command at the unsuccessful attempt made on St. Lucia, which ended so much to [illegible] his gallant repulsion of the enemy. In this action Count Lowendahl's regiment was cut almost to pieces. His father was the famous engineer who conducted the siege, and carried Bergen-op-zoom. It is imagined some disappointment at play, or a [illegible] affair, had influence on his [mi]nd at the time he committed [the] rash and melancholy act, for [w]hich society is now deprived of so very great a character as this unfortunate officer was in every other point of view. He had the rank of Lieutenantgeneral at his death.

United Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

The interviews between the President of the United States and Governor Hancock have been inexpressibly feeling to both; they [re]called to their minds, no doubt, their joint exertions, as well as their common danger, when the one signed, and the other revered that solemn act, which made us an Independent nation; and when they both, one at the head of the Congress the other at the head of the army, faithfully pledged their lives, and fortunes, to support the hazardous, the glorious enterprise.

Newyork.

NEWYOK, Nov. 18.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Nov 8.

"This day, at 11 o'clock the President was conveyed in the Admiral's barge on board the Admiral's ship; the major of the fleet steered, the midshipmen rowed, all dressed in red; when the President arrived he was received on board, in the same stile they receive their Kings, viz. The officers took off their shoes; and the crew all appeared with their legs naked.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 24.

American manufactured Flannels are advertised in Boston for sale; they consist of madder, red, yellow and white colours, and are equal to any Welch flannels imported, and much cheaper.

A London paragraph of Sept. 16, says, The King of Prussia is schemeing some deep game, his exertions are unremitted in providing immense stores, and strengthening an already exceedingly powerful army. Every letter from the continent states, that his troops are in motion in every quarter of his dominions, and various are the opinions formed of his intentions.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 11.

The report respecting Gen. SHEPHERD's having been fired at, in a late review, we are assured by the general himself is totally destitute of foundation. Moreover, we are informed by several gentlemen, that no circumstance has transpired, but what demonstrates, that the militia of Hampshire, to a man, revere and love their Major General, as an officer whose humanity has ever been as conspicuous as his bravery.

The president of the United States, after his tour to the eastward, arrived safe and in good health at Newyork on the fourteenth of November last.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Dec.*

The sentiment of the following little performance gained universal applause, it is said, among the admirers of GEORGE WASHINGTON, at Newhampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, *Oct.* 31, 1789.

IMPROMPTU on the approach of THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

Fame stretch'd her wings, and with her trumpet blew,
Great WASHINGTON *is near: what praise HIS due!*
What title shall he have? she paus'd, and said—
Not one! HIS NAME ALONE, *strikes every Title dead.*

A gentleman from the northward, informs, that on the 29th of October last, the following melancholy accident happened at Georgia in this state;—it being a day appointed for training, early in the morning a number of young men went to the house of one of their officers, in order to give him a morning gun; the first man fired his piece, the second missed fire, which being likely to render their intended salute irregular, the the third immediately discharged his piece, when the whole contents entered the side of the second man, which broke his third and fourth rib, and in a few hours put an end to his existence. The name of the deceased was Francis Ferguson; about 21 years of age. He has left a mother and sister in Albany, and a brother in Georgia to lament his death.

Death wields his dart, and strikes the blow,
Alike unfeeling for the high and low.

Laws of *Vermont*.

An act appointing Commissioners for the purpose of setling and adjusting the accounts of Ira Allen, Esq. late Surveyorgeneral,—and of James Whitlow, Esq. the pesent Surveyorgeneral, against this State.

[*Continued from our last.*]

IT *is hereby further enacted,* That the several sheriffs and constables, to whom executions have been issued, by virtue of the several acts repealed in an act, entitled, *An act directing the Surveyorgeneral in his office and duty and repealing certain acts therein mentioned*, be, and they hereby are directed, to make no further payment to the said Ira Allen, but to pay into the Treasury of this State any sum or sums they or either of them may have collected, or which they hereafter shall collect, by virtue of said last mentioned executions, and for which they have not already accounted with said Allen.—And said several sheriffs and constables, to whom any execution as aforesaid may have been directed, and who have not collected the same, are hereby empowered and directed, to proceed to complete the collection of the several executions, so to them or either of them directed, in the same manner as though the said several acts repealed in act entitled, *An act directing the Surveyorgeneral in his office and duty, and repealing certain acts therein mentioned*, were not repealed, but continued in full force.

It is hereby further enacted, That all assessments or taxes which may have been laid on any particular town, or the proprietors of any town, by the Governor and Council, by virtue of the aforesaid acts, so repealed, and which have not been delivered to the said Ira Allen to collect, are hereby declared to be null and void.

It is hereby further enacted, That said Commissioners, in order to enable them to call upon persons to give evidence as aforesaid, be, and they or either of them are empowered, to issue a summons, directed to any suitable and indifferent person to serve and return, commanding any such person or persons as they shall think necessary, to appear before said Commissioners, to give evidence as aforesaid; and said Commissioners are empowered to tax the costs of such service, and such evidences, when they shall issue such summons only in behalf of the State, and not on application of individuals.

It is hereby further enacted, That said Commissioners, in making such settlements [illegible]

ine whether the sum or tax assessed, on any particular town, or the proprietors of any town, by the Governor and Council, by virtue of the several acts repealed as aforesaid, be more or less than any such particular town, or the proprietors of any town, ought to have paid, and report their opinion accordingly, at the session of the general assembly next after such settlement.

It is hereby further enacted, That no person holding any such due bills or orders as aforesaid, shall have any demand against this State by virtue of the same, unless they shall be exhibited to said Commissioners before they close the settlement as aforesaid.

It is hereby further enacted, That said Commissioners be empowered, in their settlement with said Ira Allen, to adjust his accounts upon principles of equity, agreeable to the several laws and resolutions of Council and Assembly, in force at the time said Allen sustained the office of Surveyorgeneral, computing interest on either side as shall appear to them equitable; and such settlement shall be final, between this State and said Ira Allen, as Surveyorgeneral.

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, Nov. 5, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, Oct. 29, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An Act directing the surveyor general in his office and duty, and repealing certain acts therein mentioned.

IT *is hereby Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That the surveyor general be and he is hereby directed, as soon as may be, to complete the survey of the town lines in the northern parts of this state; and when he shall have compleated the same, to return a chart or plan of the several surveys he shall have made, by order of the legislature, to the governor, council and general assembly of this state.

It is hereby further enacted, That the surveyor general, in the execution of his office, shall have all the powers which by law are given to the several county surveyors in this state; and if any person or persons shall, by any way or means, oppose, hinder or interrupt the surveyor general, in the due execution of his office, or any person employed by or under him, in said office; he or they so offending, shall be liable to the same pains and penalties, as are by law to be inflicted in case of opposition to any county surveyor, in the execution of his office.

It is hereby further enacted, That the surveyor general shall employ chainmen, and such other assistants as may be necessary, and also procure such provisions as may be necessary, in prosecuting said surveys and running town lines, for the services of which chainmen and assistants, as well as for the expence of such necessary provisions, the surveyor general shall be allowed a reasonable compensation, in the settlement of his accounts.

It is hereby further enacted, That the surveyor general shall be allowed nine shillings, per day, for all future services in the execution of his office.

It is hereby further enacted, That the surveyor general shall keep a seperate account of the expences which may accrue, in running the outlines of each particular town by him surveyed, and also of the expences which may accrue in running any line by which any number of towns may be benefited.

It is hereby further enacted, That the proprietors of the several towns surveyed as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay the expence of such survey, in gold or silver. And it it shall be nece[illegible] for the surveyor gener[illegible] cution of his office, [illegible] line by which a num[illegible] may be benefited, all such to[illegible] so benefited, shall pay their equal proportion of the expence [illegible] ning such line.

It is hereby further Ena[illegible] That an act passed the 22d [illegible] tober 1782, entitled *an act [illegible] regulation and establishment of [illegible] lines*, & an act passed February [illegible] 1783; entitled *an act in addition [illegible] an act for the regulation and estab[illegible] lishment of town lines*: Also an act passed the 8th of March 1784, entitled *an act for the purpose of cutting roads in the northern part of this state*. Also an act passed 29th October 1784, entitled *an act in addition to an act entitled "an act for the regulation and establishment of town lines,"* be and hereby are repealed. *And*

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no survey bill, or record of survey, of any land surveyed and laid out by authority of the aforesaid acts, of land sold at vendue by direction of the aforesaid acts, shall be received in any court of record in this state, as evidence of a title:

And it is hereby further enacted, That in all cases where lands have been sold by virtue of the aforesaid acts, and the time of redemption is not already expired, any person whose lands may have been so sold and the time of redemption not yet expired, shall be allowed one year from the time of such sale to pay his redemption money, and the sheriff or constable who may have so sold such land shall not execute any deed until one year from the time of such sale.

State of VERMONT.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ferrisburgh, Nov. 4, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, Oct. 28, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscribers, appointed commissioners by an act of the general assembly of the State of Vermont, passed October 29th, 1789, entitled, *An act appointing commissioners for the purpose of setling and adjusting the accounts of Ira Allen, Esq. late Surveyorgeneral, and of James Whitlow, Esq. the present Surveyorgeneral, against this State*; will meet on the business of their appointment, at Capt. Nathaniel Coves, in Rutland, on the 27th day of January next. As it is the duty of the Commissioners, to assess the proprietors of each town, that said Ira Allen and James Whitlow, in their office of Surveyorgeneral, have run; their just proportion for running the outlines of such towns, cutting roads, &c. The proprietors of any such town or towns, which the lines have been so run, &c. are hereby notified, to appear at the time and place abovementioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why they ought not to be assessed their full proportion, for running the outlines of such town or towns; or for running a random line, whereby the proprietors of such town or towns, may be benefited; and for cutting roads, by order of the Surveyorgeneral, in any such town or towns. Also, the proprietors of any town or towns, who may think themselves agrieved by the assessment, or tax laid on them by the Governor and Council, in October 1788; for running town lines, cutting roads, &c. are hereby notified, that at the time and place aforesaid, the Commissioners will take under consideration, any complaint that may be properly exhibited, and supported against such assessment; and report their opinion to the General Assembly, at their next session; whether such proprietors were of [illegible] they ought to have paid, or not. And said commissioners do also hereby notify, to every person or persons, that have or hold, any orders or due bills, given by Ira Allen, Esq. late Surveyorgeneral, or any of his deputies; or by James Whitlow, Esq. the present Surveyorgeneral, or any of his deputies; to any person or persons for monies, provisions, or services, actually supplied and done; that unless they deliver such orders or due bills, to them (before they close their settlement with said Allen and Whitlow) and receive orders on the Treasurer of this State, therefor, agreeable to said act; they will be forever debarred from receiving the amount of such due bills or orders of this State.

SAMUEL SAFFORD,
GIDEON OLIN,
ROSWELL HOPKINS,
ELIJAH PAINE, } Commrs.

Westminster, Oct. 29, 1789. 8—0.

APPLICATION having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fayston, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the court house in Bennington, on the third Thursday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following particulars. First to choose a moderator. 2d. A clerk. 3d. To see if the proprietors will receive the returns of the survey made by their committee appointed at a former meeting. 4th. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defray the expence of the same and incidental charges. 5th. To choose a collector to collect said tax. 6th. To choose a treasurer. 7th. To make a draught of the allotments.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE, councillor.

Bennington, Nov. 30, 1789. 8 3o

THE proprietors of Enosburgh, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirty-four shillings, lawful money on each right, granted by said proprietors, for surveying and dividing the said town into two equal divisions, running town lines, and other incidental charges heretofore published, as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietors right, (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue at the house of capt. JOHN COLLINS, Innholder in Burlington, county and state aforesaid, on the first Thursday of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will pay said tax & cost unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors with the sum of thirty-four shillings L. M. due on each right, unless otherwise marked, are as follows, viz.

Roger Enos,	Jeremiah Halsey,
John Chenoverd, 4s.	Benjamin Brewster,
Samuel Lyman,	John Avery,
Fenn Wodsworth, 4s.	Peleg Hyde,
George Merrills,	Asa Waterman,
Charles Hopkins, 4s.	E quire Allen,
Noah Barber, 22s.	Jedediah Hyde,
Thomas Hayden,	Amasa Jones, 4s.
Sylvanus Filley, 10s.	Ephraptus Jones, 4s.
William Wolcott,	Richard L. Jones, 4s.
Joel Lummas 10s.	Moses Goodman,
David Bull, 4s.	Christopher Wolcot 4s.
Benjamin Isham,	Nathan Gallop,
Sylvanus Griswold,	Benja. Griswold,
10s.	Friend Griswold, 22s.
Stephen Keyes,	Timothy Seymour,
Ozias Bissell,	jun.
Noah Griswold, 19s.	Eleazer Wales,
David Bissell,	Ira Allen,
Nathan Griswold 22s.	Joseph Fay,
Isaac Pinney,	John Fassett,
James Hooker, 4s.	Stephen Fay,
George Griswold 16s.	Simeon Hatheway,
Samuel Blagden,	Shadrach Hatheway,
Seth Smith,	Roswell Hopkins, jun
Thomas Goodman,	Elisha Church,
John Macay,	Joseph Barns.
Benjamin Talmage,	

DAVID FAY, Collector.

Bennington, Nov 6, 1789. 789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IN your paper, No. 27, I find an advertisement signed by DAVID FAY, styling himself collector of a tax of 34s. on each right of land in the township of Enosburgh, directing the proprietors to pay the respective sums thereon due, to him, &c.

That the nonresident proprietors of Enosburgh, may be duly informed of the legality of the assessment of the tax of 34s. on each right, you will please to insert the following extract—taken from the records of the proprietors —

"Bennington, Sept. 3, 1789.

The proprietors of Enosburgh met agreeable to adjournment. Joseph Fay, [illegible]

£.17 : 1 : 0, for services [illegible] proprietors of Enosburgh, [illegible] Fay, Esq. that the account be [illegible]. The vote being put, it was voted by [illegible], acting for himself, and as agent for a number of persons (as he said) that it should be allowed. The above vote was objected to by Stephen and Levi House, proprietors."—The account.

"The proprietors of the township of Enosburgh, to Joseph Fay, dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Oct. 1787. To attending the Assembly at Newbury, as agent, remonstrating against the proceedings of Assembly.	2	10	0
June 1788. To cash paid Capt. Farnsworth, for collecting money to defray the charges, defending said propriety, and to forward the surveys.	2	12	0
March 1788. To attending the Commissioners, at Shaftsbury.	2	10	0
Oct. 1788. To attending Assembly at Manchester, as agent.	2	10	0
To a journey to obtain orders from the Surveyorgeneral, and expence.	5	10	0
Cash paid for advertisement, for proprietors meeting.		15	0
Proprietors book		14	0
	17	1	0

"It was moved by Joseph Fay, Esq. to try the minds of the proprietors; whether a tax of 34s. should be levied on each proprietors right, public rights excepted, to defray the expence of surveying, and other incidental charges; voted by him in behalf of himself and agent for other proprietors, that said sum be levied; objected to by Stephen House and Levi House."—True copy from the records,

LEVI HOUSE, P. Clerk.

From the proceedings of the proprietors of Enosburgh, it does not appear that Mr. Fay's account was accepted, and yet it forms part of the expence of 34s. on each right; neither does it appear that the tax was duly voted. It is true, Mr. Fay voted for himself, and *(as he said)* for a number of proprietors. Stephen and Levi House likewise voted for themselves, and their right was not disputed; but Mr. Fay's right to vote was frequently called in question; and when demanded, he refused to shew any other right than his *ipse dixit*, as is particularly expressed on the record.

With respect to the propriety and justice of Mr. Fay's account, it did not appear to the proprietors, that he had been appointed their agent, to transact the business mentioned in his account.—That he regularly attended the Assembly, was a matter not disputed; as secretary to the Governor and Council, it was his duty to attend. But to allow him £.2 12 0 for collecting money of the proprietors to put into his pocket, under a pretence of defraying the charges of defending them, when they were not exposed to danger.—To allow him £.2 10 0 for attending a board of Commissioners, whom he well knew, had no power over the township of Enosburgh, and who, from their appointment, could make no order respecting it.—To allow him £.5 10 0 for procuring an order from the Surveyorgeneral, for running the out lines of the town, when he well knew his brother had undertaken to survey the town, by particular agreement with the proprietors, for a certain sum—Appeared to us highly unreasonable, and therefore not allowed.

STEPHEN HOUSE, for himself, and a number of proprietors of Enosburgh.

Bennington, Dec. 4, 1789. 8—0

THE proprietors of Calais, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 13 h day of September, 1787, to defray the expence of completing the survey of the first division in said township—are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Calais, on the 20th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay and discharge said tax with all legal costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three shillings and sixpence tax due (exclusive of cost) on each right.

Davi Wheelock,	Phineas Slayton, jun
Noah Goodman,	Seth Washburn,
Joseph Durr,	Peter Taft.
Phineas Slayton,	

[illegible]

Parnassian Chronicle.

The LEAF.

We all do fade as a LEAF. ISAIAH.

Ye groves, ye lawns, ye summer's bowers,
That woo'd my steps so late,
Where now your boasted fruits and flowers
Alas! they bow to fate!
Ah spring! but new thy beauties grow,
Thy daisy sprinkled ground,
Thy violets bloom'd, thy zephyrs blew;
Thy songsters warbled round.
On ev'ry leaf, on ev'ry thorn,
Progressive life was seen;
Thy infant buds but newly born,
Display'd their tender green.
The sun beams quiver'd through the glade,
Prolific verdure sprung;
The op'ning foilage promis'd shade,
And Philomela sung.
Youth of the year, fond nature's pride,
How transient is thy date!
How soon thy buds expanding wide,
Declare maturer state!
Then Summer, with her full blown sweets,
Confirms our promis'd joys,
And when our promis'd joys completes,
The bliss of hope destroys.
For now the mounting sun no more,
Protracts the length'ning day,
His height attain'd, his journey o'er,
He backward speeds his way.
Autumn her variegated hues,
And chequer'd shades displays,
Damp mists prevail, and sickly dews,
Beneath her fainter rays.
Fierce blow the equinoxial gales,
The raging billows foam,
The wond'ring vessel fearful sails
Despairing of its home.
Congealing blasts succeed to these
Proclaiming winter's power,
The leaves desert their parent trees,
And sep'rate in a shower.
Ah me! this leaf that wither'd lies,
This leaf, deformed and dead!
These eyes beheld its beauties rise,
Behold these beauties spread.
Admiring saw its rip'ning charms,
Unfolding in the vales;
Protected by parental arms,
And woo'd by vernal gales,
Alas! how chang'd, its color flown,
It's moisture dried by frost,
Its fibres shrunk—its vigour gone,
And all its graces lost.
Frail as this leaf our life appears:
A passing gale our breath;
Like fate involves our fleeting years;
Age, langour, sickness, death.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Jerico, in the county of Chittenden, & state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of said town.—These are therefore to warn the said propritors to meet at the house of NOAH CHITTENDEN, esq. in said Jerico, on the twenty-third day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a moderator and proprietors clerk; and to transact such other business as shall be thought necessary by said proprietors when convened.

STEPHEN JACOB, justice peace.
Windsor, October 31, 1789. 6W8

To be LET,
That VERY CONVENIENT
STORE & POTASH,
In POWNAL,
Formerly occupied by
JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.
Late by
JOHN VAN ZANDT.
For TERMS apply to
ABIATHAR ANGEL,
near the premises.
Bennington, Nov. 12, 1789. 5tf.

WHEREAS application has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Roxbury, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—This is therefore to warn the said proprietors of Roxbury, to meet at the dwellinghouse of TIMOTHY DURKEE, in Royalton, in the county of Windsor, on the 23d day of December next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2 To make a draft of the third division of allotments in sd Roxbury. 3. To raise a tax to defray the expence of making said third division, and other services done for said proprietors. 4. To do any other thing for the benefit of said proprietors.

[illegible]

George M'Elcheran,

At his store a little south of the meeting-house, Bennington, has in addition to his former assortment, received a variety of goods, suitable for the present as well as approaching season, all of which he means to sell wholesale or retail, at as low an advance, as any person can possibly afford them in this part of the country. Among which, are

Broad and forest cloths of different colours.	Bed ticks,
Shalloons, camblets, moreens, durants, callimancoes and tammies.	Elegant large and common [illegible] kets,
Plain and spotted velvet & corderoy	Red, yellow, [illegible] and blue [illegible]
Black sattinet.	Ribbons, bindings and gartering.
Silk and hair plush,	Hair sieves, buckram,
Embossed serge,	Account and pocket books,
A variety of calicoes and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs.	Testaments, spelling books & primers,
Jeans, fustians, nankeens, and jacket patterns.	Ink powder,
Large purple shauls.	Crooked and common combs.
Linens, lawns and cambrics:	Men's and women's plated and common shoe buckles
Black silk handkerchiefs.	Knee buckles,
Black mods,	Scissors,
Sarsenet of different colours.	Jack and pen knives
Women's worsted, leather and silk mitts and gloves.	Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Men's woolen mitts	Knives and forks,
Gauzes and milinets	An assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Linen and woolen checks,	Silk and twist of different colours,
Russia sheeting and osnaburghs,	White and coloured thread,
Men's and women's cotton and hemp stockings,	Pewter spoons,
	Thimbles,
	Men's and boy's castor and felt hats, &c. &c.

An additional assortment of dry goods are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant supply of Westindia and common RUM.

BRANDY, geneva and wine,	Loaf and brown sugar,
Molasses,	Cask raisins,
Tea and chocolate,	Pepper, and
Ginger,	Alspice,

ALSO,

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock salt Soal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes, and Sickles, Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

Large soup & common plates.	Cream & milk pots
Small do.	Milk pans,
Tea pots of different sorts.	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers.
Blue & white cups, and saucers.	Wine glasses, &c.

Said M'Elcheran having purchased capt. VILLEE's potash works, intends to take in payment for the above articles, good house ASHES, merchantable wheat, pork and flaxseed, and such other articles as may answer to make remittances, at as high prices as the markets in Albany and Newyork will enable him to do.

N. B. All favors will be thankfully acknowledged.

WANTED, A LARGE QUANTITY of
GREEN HIDES,
for which three pence per pound will be paid, in leather or any other CASH ARTICLE. Sept. 28, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP of GEORGE M'ELCHERAN and co. has, by mutual consent been dissolved. Any persons having legal demands against said firm are requested to make out their accounts and present them to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, who will pay them. And those indebted to said firm are respectfully informed, that an immediate compliance in the discharge of their respective accounts, to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, will meet the late company's warmest concurrence, which circumstance will enable GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, to close his accounts with the rest of the company. The universal indulgence of this firm, to such of their customers as this notice extends to, will they flatter themselves, fully apologize, for their present request. Conscious of this TRUTH, they hope due attention will thereunto be paid, without any further notice.

DAVID FAY, [illegible]

James Caldwell, & Co.

Have [illegible]d by the last vessels from L[illegible] are now selling at their [illegible], a little south of *Ashley's* [illegible]t their Stores in MAN[illegible] and PAWLET, in this [illegible] Elegant assortment of [illegible] GOODS, [illegible]y will dispose of WHOLE[illegible] and RETAIL, at the most re[illegible] prices. Among which, are

[illegible] RFINE [illegible]d, and low [illegible] BROAD-[illegible]OTHS.	Callimancoes,
[illegible]h Plains,	Camblets,
[illegible]ll'd and Plain Coatings,	Moreens,
Frize, Flannels,	Corduroys,
Rose and Striped Blankets,	Twill'd and Plain Velvets,
Shalloons,	Jeans and Fustians,
Durants.	Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
	Men's & boy's Felt, Castor & Beaver Hats.

An elegant Assortment of Callicoes, with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A constant supply of the following GROCERIES of the first quality at said store.

JAMAICA Spirits	Sugar,
W. I. Rum,	Tea,
French Brandy,	Pepper,
Holland Geneva by the case, jugg or gallon,	Ginger,
	Allspice,
	Rock Salt,
Sherry, Lisbon & Teneriffe, } wines.	Powder and Shot,
	Snuff and Tobacco,
	Raisins,
Lime Juice in bottles	Indigo,
Molasses,	Soal and upper Leather,
Chocolate,	
Loaf and Brown	Crawley Steel,

Cash, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Pork, Staves, and almost all kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and the highest prices given.

They return their warmest thanks to their friends for past favors, and shall always make it their study to merit a continuance of them.

They import their goods themselves—which enables them to sell LOW.

N. B. Wanted Immediately, a few BANCKER's and FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTES, for which CASH will be paid.

Manchester, Oct. 29, 1789. 23tf

THE proprietors of Montgomery in the county of Chittendon, State of Vermont, are hereby notified that a tax of one pound seventeen shillings, lawful money on each proprietors right, in said township, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Stephen R. Bradley, Esq; in Westminster, on the 22d day of October last, to defray the expence of lotting said town into two divisions, and other necessary charges allowed by said proprietors. The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, in Hartford, immediately, or their land will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

OLIVER GALLUP, Coll.
Hartland, Nov. 1, 1789. 6W8

THE creditors to the estate of ASAPH LEAVITT, late of Rupert, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their several demands to the subscriber, immediately, for settlement; and whoever of said creditors shall neglect to exhibit their accounts or demands, as aforesaid, by the first day of April next ensuing, will be forever excluded recovering; this notice being by particular directions from the judge of probate for that purpose. All persons indebted to said estate, are likewise respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL LEAVITT, executor.
Rupert, Sept. 9, 1789. 21-3m

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barton, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Charles Evans, in Brattleborough, in the county of Windham, on the second Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator, clerk, treasurer and collector. 2. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out said township into severalty. 3. To appoint a committee for that purpose. 4. To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expence of lotting out said township and other incidental charges. 5. To do any other business that may be thought necessary for the benefit of said propriety.

LUKE KNOULTON, just. peace.

[illegible]

Mustard seed.

ASHUR SHEPHARD

WILL receive in payment for any articles out of his store, MUSTARD SEED, at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per bushel; or will give credit on note or bookaccount.

FLAX SEED

Will be taken in payment of any accounts due to said Shephard, or received in exchange for any articles in his medical store.

Said SHEPHARD will receive GOOD PORK, in payment of debts due to him, or in exchange for MEDICINE.

Nov. 16, 1789.

THE Vendue for the sale of lands in the town of Cabot, in the county of Orange, on the general survey tax, for running town lines, is adjourned to the fifteenth of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the house of Mr. Thomas Lyford in said Cabot.

ABRAHAM DURGEN, Coll'r.

THE proprietors of Morristown, in the county of Chittenden and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal adjourned meeting of said proprietors, holden at the statehouse in Bennington, on the second day of February 1789. Voted, the sum of one pound thirteen shillings lawful money, on each right in said town, public rights excepted, for loting the second division of two hundred acres to each right in said town. Said proprietors are hereby requested to pay the aforesaid tax to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ADOLPHUS WALBRIDGE, Coll.
Bennington, November 16, 1789. 7B9

TAKEN up as a Stray, by the Subscriber, a midling sized, two year old STEER, darkish red on the back, white fore legs and belly, white hind feet, a white head, and a lopt horn on the near side. The Steer is in pretty good case, and came to the Subscriber about the first of October, has no artificial mark that can be discovered, but its ears look as if something had injured them. Whoever has lost the Steer, and will call on the Subscriber, pay the cost of keeping and this advertisement, shall have it again.

JACOB HYDE.
Bennington, Nov. 16 17[illegible] 5 o

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of WARREN, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of capt. ASA TAYLOR, in Hartland, on the fourth day of November, 1789, a tax of one pound nine shillings lawful money on each right was voted for defraying the cost of surveying one two hundred acre division to each proprietor and for taking out the charter, and other allowed accounts—These are therefore to notify to said proprietors that unless they pay the respective sums to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, collector.
Barnard, November 7, 1789. 8Wo

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhaven-falls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception.—Those gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and those gentlemen that have furr by them, that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.
October 12, 1789. 20tf

David Goude

INFORMS his customers, that he is determined to quit business in this town, and therefore requests them to pay him, and all those he is indebted to he desires to call for their pay.—He is tired of waiting for his just due, and therefore hopes his old friends will save him and themselves trouble by settling immediately.

November 28, 1789.

[illegible]

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VII.] MONDAY DECEMBER 14, 1789. [NUMB. 29.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

APPARITIONS the creation of WEAK MINDS.

All things are full of horror and affright,
And dreadful e'en the silence of the night.
DRYDEN.

AT a little distance from Sir Roger's house, among the ruins of an old abbey, there is a long walk of aged elms; which are shot up so very high, that when one passes under them, the rooks and crows that rest upon the tops of them, seem to be cawing in another region. I am very much delighted with this sort of noise, which I consider as a kind of natural prayer to that Being who supplies the wants of his whole creation, and who, in the beautiful language of the psalms, feedeth the young ravens *that call upon him.* I like this retirement the better because of an ill report it lies under of being haunted; for which reason, as I have been told in the family, no person ever walks in it besides the chaplain. My good friend the butler desired me, with a very grave face, not to venture myself in it after sun-set, for that one of the footmen had been almost frightened out of his wits, by a spirit that appeared to him in the shape of a black horse without a head; to which he added, that about a month ago, one of the maids coming home late that way, with a pail of milk upon her head, heard such a rustling among the bushes, that she let it fall.

I was taking a walk in this place last night between the hours of nine and ten, and could not but fancy it one of the most proper places in the world for a ghost to appear in. The ruins of the abbey are scattered up and down on every side, and half covered with ivy and elder bushes, the harbours of several solitary birds that seldom make their appearance till the dusk of the evening. The place was formerly a church yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and burying places. There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that if you stamp but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. At the same time the walk of elms, with the croaking of the ravens, which from time to time are heard from the tops of them, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. These objects naturally raise seriousness and attention; and when night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing in it, I do not wonder that weak minds fill it with spectres and apparitions.

Mr. Locke, in his chapter of the association of ideas, has very curious remarks, to shew how, by the prejudice of education, one idea often introduces into the mind a whole set that bear no resemblance to one another in the nature of things. Among several examples of this kind he produces the following instance. 'The ideas of goblins and 'sprights have really no more to do with 'darkness than light; yet, let but a foolish 'maid inculcate these often on the mind of 'a child, and raise them there together, pos'sibly he shall never be able to seperate them 'again so long as he lives; but darkness 'shall ever afterwards bring with it those 'frightful ideas, and they shall be so joined, 'that he can no more bear the one than the 'other.'

As I was walking in this solitude, where the dusk of the evening conspired with so many other occasions of terror, I observed a cow grazing not far from me, which an imagination that was apt to startle might easily have construed into a black horse without a head: and I dare say the poor footman lost his wits upon some such trivial occasion.

My friend Sir Roger has often told me, with a good deal of mirth, that at his first coming to his estate he found three parts of his house altogether useless; that the best room in it had the reputation of being haunted, and by that means was locked up; that noises had been heard in his long gallery, so that he could not get a servant to enter it after eight o'clock at night; that the door of one of his chambers was nailed up, because there went a story in the family that a butler had formerly hanged himself in it; and that his mother who lived to a great age, had shut up half the rooms in the house, in which either a husband, a son, or a daughter had died. The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small a compass, and himself in a manner shut out of his own house, upon the death of his mother ordered all the apartments to be flung open and exorcised by his chaplain, who lay in every room one after another, and by that means dissipated the fears which had so long reigned in the family.

I should not have been thus particular upon these ridiculous horrors, did not I find them so very much prevail in all parts of the country. At the same time I think a person who is thus terrified with the apprehension of ghosts and spectres, much more reasonable than one, who, contrary to the report of all historians, sacred and profane, antient and modern, and to the tradition of all nations, thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous and groundless: could not I give myself up to this general testimony of mankind, I should to the relations of particular persons, who are now living, and whom I cannot distrust in other matters of fact. I might here add, that not only the historians, to whom we may join the poets, but likewise the philosophers of antiquity have favored this opinion. Lucretius himself, though by the course of his philosophy he was obliged to maintain that the soul did not exist seperate from the body, makes no doubt of the reality of apparitions, and that men have often appeared after their death. This I think very remarkable; he was so pressed with the matter of fact, which he could not have the confidence to deny, that he was forced to account for it by one of the most absurd unphilosophical notions that ever was started. He tells us, that the surface of all bodies are continually flying off from their respective bodies, one after another; and that these surfaces or thin cases that included each other while they were joined in the body, like the coats of an onion, are sometimes seen entire when they are seperated from it; by which means we often behold the shapes and shadows of persons who are either dead or absent.

I shall dismiss this paper with a story out of Josephus, not so much for the sake of the story itself, as for the moral reflections with which the author concludes it, and which I shall here set down in his own words.

'Glaphyra, the daughter of King Archelaus, after the death of her two first husbands (being married to a third, who was 'brother to her first husband, and so passionately in love with her that he turned off his 'former wife to make way for this marriage) 'had a very odd kind of dream. She fancied that she saw her first husband coming 'towards her, and that she embraced him 'with great tenderness; when, in the midst 'of the pleasure which she expressed at the 'sight of him, he reproached her after the 'following manner. "Glaphyra, says he, "thou hast made good the old saying, that "women are not to be trusted. Was not I "the husband of thy virginity? Have I not "children by thee? how couldst thou for"get our loves so far as to enter into a se"cond marriage, and after that into a third, "nay to take for thy husband a man who has "so shamelessly crept into the bed of his "brother? However, for the sake of our "past loves, I shall free thee from thy pre"sent reproach, and make thee mine forev"er." Glaphyra told this dream to several 'women of her acquaintance, and died 'soon after. I thought this story might not 'be impertinent in this place, wherein I 'speak of those kings: besides that, the ex'ample deserves to be taken notice of, as it 'contains a most certain proof of the im'mortality of the soul, and of divine provi'dence. If any man thinks these facts in'credible, let him enjoy his own opinion to 'himself, but let him not endeavour to dis'turb the belief of others, who, by instances 'of this nature are excited to the study of 'virtue.

Curious ETYMOLOGY.

IN the early days of the turkish monarchy, before its dominions were as widely spread as they are at present, the Turks were defeated in a pitched battle, and six thousand of them were made prisoners. They were all kept together, instead of having been divided into small bodies, and sent into different towns, for the purpose of being more securely guarded. Some of them observing that their guards were not very numerous, and that they were very far from being vigilant, conceived hopes that they might, by a bold effort, recover their liberty, and make their guards their prisoners. They communicated their plan to the body at large, and it was unanimously resolved that they should free themselves or perish in the attempt. They had no colours or standards under which they might range themselves; and they resolved to supply the defect, by cutting off the tails of some horses belonging to the guards: Having done this, they raised them on high, fixed upon the points of poles, and so advanced to attack their guards, whom they easily overthrew; and being thus freed by their own intrepidity, they marched away, and reached their own territory, before an army could be collected to oppose or impede their march.—In commemoration of this transaction, their cavalry have ever since borne standards resembling horse tails, which have also become the badge of their generals, whose military rank is known by the number of those tails that they bear. No general among them bears more than three; and according to the number of them, these generals are denominated pachas of one, two, or three tails.

Something of this kind happened in Scotland, where three men of the name of Hay being driving their ploughs, and finding their countrymen flying before the Danes, broke off their plough tails, and upbraiding the runaways with their cowardice, inspired them with courage; they rallied under these three men, and returning to the field of battle, totally defeated the enemy.—The King of Scotland [illegible]

men, called them the three shields of their country; and from that day, they and their descendants, have borne three shields for their coat of arms. From these three persons are descended the marquisses of Tweedale, the earls of Errol and Kinnoul, and other persons of distinction.

Intellectual Variety.

[*A Fragment.*]

BUT it is not in the objects of sense only that we perceive the pervading principle of *variety*.—The *intellectual* labours of men display a source of employment, of amusement, of pleasure and of knowledge, which the age of man, nor of the world, cannot exhaust. This fund we may draw upon many a distant year, when the joys of youth, and the exercises of manhood, have ceased to please, when health decays, when friends are taken from us, and when the world and all its pleasures begin to depart.—Let the infidel assert, because he may wish it, that all existence ends here, but where is the happiness of man, or the dignity of his nature, if all is to end here? That desire of knowledge, and capacity to receive it, which remains with us to the last hour of a long life, afford a proof, and a pleasing one, that we were made for a future state of existence, where that which has limits here, shall be unbounded, and where that which "passeth understanding" here, shall be revealed with perfect knowledge, and with perfect conviction.

Cure for St. Anthony's Fire.

I AM neither physician, surgeon, apothecary or nostrummonger (says a correspondent)—but totally ignorant of the materia medica, except that I have swallowed large draughts of it, to cure me of painful returns of St. Anthony's fire, at spring and fall. In vain, alas! did I swallow; for the saint was constant in his visits at the accustomed time, notwithstanding the repeated prophecies of my doctor and apothecary to the contrary. Fortunately for me, ten years since I was favoured with a visit from a good lady bountiful, during a spring confinement, who told me, that if I would at the time the elder tree blossoms, and in the spring of the year, at each season for a month, drink every morning, fasting, half a pint of elder flower tea, and the same in the afternoon, it would drown the saint. The next season of the elder tree blossoming, I followed her advice, as also the spring following, and have done so for these nine years, since which time the saint has never tormented me in the least. I have recommended this excellent tea, from my experience of it, to ten of my fellow sufferers since my own cure, every one of whom hath found it a specific remedy. When the elder tree is in blossom, a sufficient quantity of the flowers should be gathered, in a dry day, and dried with great care for spring use. The tea is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on two handfuls of elder flowers when green; a less quantity will do when dry. It may be drank hot or cold, as best agrees with the stomach. Each single blossom is not to be picked off, but the heads from the main stalk.

SILAS DEANE,

Who died a few days since at Deal, in Kent, is one of the most remarkable instances of the versatility of fortune, which have occurred perhaps during the present century.

Being a native of Boston, at an early period in the American war, he was selected by congress as one of the representatives of America at the court of France.

During his residence in that kingdom, he lived in great affluence, and was presented by Louis XVI. with his picture set round with brilliants, as a mark of respect on account of his integrity and abilities.

Having, however, soon after been accused of embezzling large sums of money entrusted to his care, for the purchase of arms and [illegible] for an asylum in this country; where his habits of life, at first economical, and afterwards penurious in the extreme, amply refuted the malevolence of his enemies.

So reduced, indeed, has this gentleman, who was supposed to have embezzled upwards of 100,000l. sterling, lately been, that he experienced all the horrors of the most abject poverty, in the capital of England, and has for the last few months been almost in danger of starving.

Foreign Affairs.

Turkey.

Constantinople, *August* 4.

THE Ottoman porte and the court of Sweden have just concluded a convention, whereby they reciprocally agree not to listen separately to propositions of peace with their common enemy. The porte has engaged to pay his Swedish majesty a subsidy of about 20,000 purses in the course of ten years.

Prussia

Berlin, *Sept.* 15. The difference between the Russian and Swedish accounts received here of the action between the two coasting fleets, on the 24th ult. is so great as to make it extremely difficult to form a just idea of the result, or of the consequences which may ensue, but upon the whole it is believed that the Swedish galleys, which made good their retreat, are not rendered unfit for service; and that they are sufficiently numerous to prevent the Russians from having a decided superiority. This opinion is confirmed by the certainty of the king of Sweden's having received a considerable reinforcement of troops and stores, which makes his force by land superior to that of Russia, and may enable him to support himself during the few remaining weeks that his campaign can last.

France.

Paris, *Oct.* 20. An express arrived at the imperial ambassador's last night, with the important news of the surrender of Belgrade.

It is also reported that sixty thousand Prussian troops have entered Brabant, in support of the insurgents, and that the Dutch are marching, with all possible expedition, to possess themselves of the barrier towns.

A correspondent says, that by hints he has received from Brussels, the emperor may bid adieu to that fine country.

National Assembly, Sept. 5.

M. Dupont proposed the following articles which have a reference to the royal sanction as well as the origination of the national assemblies.

Article 1. The national assembly shall be held ever year.

Art. 2. It shall be divided into two chambers, of which one shall be the chamber of representatives, the other the Senate.

Art. 3 and 4. The deputations shall be composed of three persons, without distinction of birth, one of which shall be chosen by the electors as a senator.

Art. 5. The law shall be always proposed in the chamber of representatives.

Art. 6. The senate shall have the examination of the proposed law, and the right of debating it.

Art. 7. No law shall pass without being read three different days, and approved by the senate.

Art. 8. The senate shall be obliged to give its reasons in writing for refusing any decree of the commons.

Art. 9. That if after three discussions, the senate should refuse its consent to a law, the law shall be again debated in both houses, and passed or rejected by a plurality of voices.

Art. 10. No decree shall be executed without having the royal sanction.

Art. 11, 12, 13, 14. and 15. If the king refuses to give his sanction to the law, he shall submit his refusal to the examination of the people by letters of invocation. The electors shall discuss it in regular assemblies. The king shall be supposed to approve of it according to their consent or silence, if there is not an affirmative voice for it but on the contrary a negative one, the law shall be rejected and cannot be proposed again; if, on the contrary, the plurality of electors approve the law, and demand its being established, the king shall be obliged to sanction it.

The pronosals of the speaker were extremely well attended to, and will probably have great weight in the final determination of the important point.

Friday, Oct. 9. The following letter was received from the king:

"Gentlemen,

"The instances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from my good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons, have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence which I have that you will not separate from me, I invite you to choose commissioners to select the most proper place for the national assembly to sit in. I shall give the necessary orders to prepare it, I shall facilitate and expedite the measures which mutual confidence require. LOUIS."

This letter occasioned some debate, and some members argued against their removal to Paris.

It was put to the vote, and by a great majority it was decided that they should remove to Paris, conformable to their declaration to the king.

Several of the representatives, imagining that the national assembly is on the eve of being deprived of its liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifest opinions contrary to those of the multitude, have demanded passports.

Several members complained of insults offered to themselves and other representatives by the populace; among other things it was observed, that they wanted to assassinate Tirieu, one of the deputies who accompanied the king to Paris. One gentleman asserted, that his own house would have been plundered had it not been for the national militia—The subject was adjourned.

M. de Mirabeau complained to the assembly of some expression used by M. de St. Priest, minister for Paris, on Monday last, which he said might have been attended with fatal consequences.

M. Mirabeau asserted, that when 4 or 5000 women arrived at Versailles from Paris on purpose to ask for bread, they addressed themselves to M. de St. Priest; who replied in the following words: "Ladies when you had but one king you never wanted bread—at present you have 1200——go and ask them for some."

This affair, which excited the most lively sensations in the assembly, was ordered to be immediately reported to the committee of inquiry.

(The count de St. Priest, in a letter to the president, declares the charges of M. de Mirabeau against him, to be without the least foundation in truth.)

England.

London, *September* 20.

The following is the king of Sweden's letter to the queen and regency at Stockholm, dated Sweabourn, August 29.

On the 24th inst. at ten in the morning, the Russian fleet of gallies, under the prince of Nassau and two other admirals, in two divisions, attempted to surround our fleet, by attacking it on both sides with nearly a double superior force. The action lasted with great bravery until nine in the evening, when our fleet got into Swartholm so little damaged, that they will be at sea in two days. We lost one large galley and one toroma (a smaller kind) both which ran aground, and the Russians took another. Our frigate Trolle,

also got aground with another toroma; the latter of which was blown up by her commander. The Russian officers taken and brought in prisoners, report that the attack was made by their whole fleet avowedly totally to annihilate ours, but which by the bravery of our officers and seamen, they have not been able to injure materially.

SIEGE of BELGRADE.

Oct. 20. The trenches were opened before this important place the 15th of Sept. and so early as the 16th a battery was opened on the suburb called the Rascian suburb.

On the 20th the bombardment was to begin; and the besieged will have to sustain the fire of 450 pieces of ordnance.

On the 28th all communication between Belgrade and the surrounding countries was cut off; so that the town was completely blocked up on all sides.

Should Belgrade fall in the ensuing campaign, many people imagine that the event will cause such a shock at Constantinople, as may shake the sultan's throne to its foundation, and perhaps out of the ruins raise a system of government, more consonant to the dictate of reason and justice, than that tyrannical government, by which so extensive and populous an empire is at present bound.

We have two pieces of news from Hamburg, which merit consideration.—The first is, that the court of Berlin, has offered an assylum and protection to the exiled Princes; and second, that a congress is soon to be held at Petersburgh, of the ministers of the court of Madrid, Turin, Vienna, and Berlin, the object of which is supposed to be, to concert measures to stop the progress of the spirit of Liberty, which is likely to spread its flame over the continent. If so, confusion wait on the councils of this black conspiracy against God and nature.

It has been confidently reported that mr. Pitt to conciliate every prejudice of the royal brothers, and to render them every honor, proposed to invest the duke of York, with that high office, though obsolete, of high constable of England, and the duke of Clarence high admiral, but the idea has been rejected.

The Carron manufactory in Scotland, is the greatest perhaps of the kind known in the world—Its weekly consumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. pr. ton, and the consumption of each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh, during a whole week. As many coals are there consumed in the Carron foundaries, as would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 inhabitants. A thousand workmen are daily employed in this manufactory, whose wages amount to 700l. per week, or 39,400l. pr. annum.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Dec.* 14.

The hon. supreme court will begin their adjourned circuit on Tuesday the 22d inst. at Newbury, in Orange county, and proceed from thence to Woodstock, in Windsor county, and Newfane, in Windham county, the two succeeding Tuesdays.

MARRIED.] At Canaan, in Connecticut, mr. Amos Marsh, M. A. late rector of Clio-Hall, to the amiable miss Abigail Sutton of that place.

Laws of *Vermont.*

An act in addition to an act entitled *An act to call in the securities of this state, and directing a new device for securities in future.* Passed October 24, 1788.

Whereas in said act all persons holding orders legally drawn on the treasury of this state, or holding any of the public securities of this state, which were issued previous to the first day of December last past, should deliver the same into the treasury of this state on or before the first day of September last past, or should forfeit the same. And whereas it appears to this assembly, that many persons holding said securities have not been duly notified of said act, by which means their securities have not been delivered to the treasurer, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That all persons holding said securities, which were issued by the treasurer of this state previous to the first day of December last past, and all persons holding any order legally drawn on the treasurer previous to this session of the legislature, have a further time allowed them to deliver the same into the treasury of this state, to the first day of July next; and the treasurer is hereby directed to receive the same, and issue hard-money orders in lieu thereof, agreeable to said act. And

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the secretary to pulish this act in all the newspapers printed in this state, four weeks successively, as soon as may be after the rising of this assembly,

State of Vermont; Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, October 14, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.* 9§2

NORTH STAR LODGE.

WHEREAS ST. JOHN'S DAY comes on Monday the 28th instant, the members of the lodge are requested to meet at Col. Stephen Keys's, in Manchester, at four o'clock P. M. of said day, to prepare business to celebrate the festival on Tuesday the 29th. It is expected every member will give his attendance, as business of consequence then to be done requires it:

By order of the Master,
ABEL ALLIS, *Secretary.*

To be LET,
THAT VERY CONVENIENT
STORE & POTASH,
In POWNAL,
Formerly occupied by
JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.
Let to
JOHN VAN ZANDT.
For TERMS apply to
ABIATHAR ANGEL,
near the premises.
Bennington, Nov. 12, 1789. 5ft

THE proprietors of Enosburgh, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirty-four shillings, lawful money on each right, granted by said proprietors, for surveying and dividing the said town into two equal divisions, running town lines, and other incidental charges heretofore published, as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietors right, (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue at the house of capt. JOHN COLLINS, Innholder in Burlington, county and state aforesaid, on the first Thursday of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors with the sum of thirty-four shillings L. M. due on each right, unless otherwise marked, are as follows, viz.

Roger Enos,	Jeremiah Halsey,
John Chenoverd, 4s.	Benjamin Brewster,
Samuel Lyman,	John Avery,
Fenn Wadsworth, 4s.	Peleg Hyde,
George Merrills,	Asa Waterman,
Charles Hopkins, 4s.	Esquire Allen,
Noah Barber, 22s.	Jedidiah Hyde,
Thomas Hayden,	Amasa Jones, 4s.
Sylvanus Filley, 10s.	Ephraptus Jones, 4s.
William Wolcott,	Richard L. Jones, 4s.
Joel Lummas 10s.	Moses Goodman,
David Bull, 4s.	Christopher Wolcot, 4s
Benjamin Isham,	Nathan Gallop,
Sylvanus Griswold, 10s.	Benja. Griswold,
Stephen Keyes,	Friend Griswold, 22s.
Ozias Bissell,	Timothy Seymour,
Noah Griswold, 19s.	Eleazer Wales, jun.
David Bissell,	Ira Allen,
Nathan Griswold 22s.	Joseph Fay,
Isaac Pinney,	John Fassett,
James Hooker, 4s.	Stephen Fay,
George Griswold 16s.	Simeon Hathaway,
Samuel Blagden,	Shadrach Hathaway,
Seth Smith,	Roswell Hopkins, jun.
Thomas Goodman,	Elisha Church,
John Macay,	Joseph Barns.
Benjamin Talmage,	

DAVID FAY, Collector.
Bennington, Nov 6, 1789. 7B9

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IN your paper, No. 27, I find an advertisement signed by DAVID FAY, styling himself collector of a tax of 34s on each right of land in the township of Enosburgh, directing the proprietors to pay the respective sums thereon due, to him, &c.

That the nonresident proprietors of Enosburgh, may be duly informed of the legality of the assessment of the tax of 34s. on each right, you will please to insert the following extract—taken from the records of the proprietors.—

"Bennington, Sept. 3, 1789.

The proprietors of Enosburgh met agreeable to adjournment. Joseph Fay, moderator. An account was exhibited by Joseph Fay Esquire, amounting to £.17 : 1 : 0, for services done for the proprietors of Enosburgh, moved by Joseph Fay, Esq. that the account be allowed.—The vote being put, it was voted by him, acting for himself, and as agent for a number of persons (as he said) that it should be allowed. The above vote was objected to by Stephen and Levi House, proprietors."—The account.

"The proprietors of the township of Enosburgh, to Joseph Fay, dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Oct. 1787. To attending the Assembly at Newbury, as agent, remonstrating against the proceedings of Assembly.	2	10	0
June 1788. To cash paid Capt. Farnsworth, for collecting money to defray the charges, defending said propriety, and to forward the surveys.	2	12	0
March 1788. To attending the Commissioners, at Shaftsbury.	2	10	0
Oct. 1788. To attending Assembly at Manchester, as agent.	2	10	0
To a journey to obtain orders from the Surveyor general, and expence.	5	10	0
Cash paid for advertisement, for proprietors meeting.		15	0
Proprietors book		14	0
	17	1	0

"It was moved by Joseph Fay, Esq. to try the minds of the proprietors, whether a tax of 34s should be levied on each proprietors right, public rights excepted, to defray the expence of surveying, and other incidental charges: voted by him in behalf of himself and agent for other proprietors, that said sum be levied; objected to by Stephen House and Levi House."

True copy from the records.

LEVI HOUSE, P. Clerk.

From the proceedings of the proprietors of Enosburgh, it does not appear that Mr. Fay's account was accepted, and yet it forms part of the expence of 34s. on each right; neither does it appear that the tax was duly voted It is true, Mr. Fay voted for himself, and *(as he said)* for a number of proprietors. Stephen and Levi House likewise voted for themselves, and their right was not disputed; but Mr. Fay's right to vote was frequently called in question; and when demanded, he refused to shew any other right than his *ipse dixit*, as is particularly expressed on the record.

With respect to the propriety and justice of Mr. Fay's account, it did not appear to the proprietors, that he had been appointed their agent, to transact the business mentioned in his account.—That he regularly attended the Assembly, was a matter not disputed; as secretary to the Governor and Council, it was his duty to attend. But to allow him £.2 12 0 for collecting money of the proprietors to put into his pocket, under a pretence of defraying the charges of defending them, when they were not exposed to danger.—To allow him £.2 10 0 for attending a board of Commissioners, whom he well knew, had no power over the township of Enosburgh, and who, from their appointment, could make no direct respecting it—To allow him £5 10 0 for procuring an order from the Surveyor general, for running the out lines of the town, when he well knew his brother had undertaken to survey the town, by particular agreement with the proprietors, for a certain sum—Appeared to us highly unreasonable, and therefore not allowed.

STEPHEN HOUSE, for himself, and a number of proprietors of Enosburgh.

Bennington, Dec. 4, 1789. 8—0

APPLICATION having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fayston, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the courthouse in Bennington, on the third Thursday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following particulars. First to choose a moderator. 2d. A clerk. 3d. To see if the proprietors will receive the return of the survey made by their committee appointed at a former meeting. 4th. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defray the expence of the same and incidental charges. 5th. To choose a collector to collect said tax. 6th. To choose a treasurer. 7th. To make a draught of the allotments.

EBENEZER WALDRIDGE, councillor.
Bennington, Nov. 30, 1789. 8B0

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Libeus Armstrong, late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months only being allowed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the last Thursday of January, February and March next, from one o'clock to six on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly proved.

HEZEKIAH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT BLAIR.
Bennington, December 14, 1789.

Parnaſſian Chronicle.

An ANTI-ANACREONTIC.

SINCE the time is but ſhort, from our birth to
our tomb,
Why ſhould we in ſorrow thoſe moments conſume?
No, let pleaſure and mirth all our ſenſes employ,
And the ſeaſon of life be the ſeaſon of joy.

Thus Anacreon of old ſung, and why ſhould not
we?
Our minds are as vig'rous our ſouls are as free;
And the joys which we boaſt, as ſuperior to his,
An the raptures of Angels to animal bliſs.

To let reaſon be drown'd in full bumpers of wine,
And with daughters of Venus the heart to reſign,
Are theſe fit delights for a rational ſoul?
Yet theſe are the j.ys of the ſons of the bowl.

That the grape was beſtow'd anxious care to aſ-
ſuage,
We mean not to deny, 'tis the milk of old age;
But with temp'rance its rich purple cluſter we
preſs,
And nauſeate as poiſon the draught of exceſs.

Far leſs would we mean the fair ſex to deſpiſe;
No, our praiſe of the fair ſhall reſound through the
ſkies,
Accurſt be the thought that would leſſen our wives,
They're the comfort, the ſolace, the joys of our
lives.

'Tis the pleaſure of reaſon we wiſh to approve;
The pleaſures of virtue, of friendſhip, of love;
The charms which from ſweet ſenſibility flow.
And the joys which reflection can only beſtow.

Ennobled by theſe, let us baniſh deſpair,
And cheerfully live, free from ſorrow and care;
'Till at length when worn out by old time, we're
laid by,
As we happily liv'd, ſo we'll happily die.

S. M.

George M'Elcheran,

At his ſtore a little ſouth of the meeting-houſe, Bennington, has in addition to his former aſſortment, received a variety of goods, ſuitab'e for the preſent as well as approaching ſeaſon, all of which he means to ſell wholeſale or retail, at as low an advance, as any perſon can poſſibly afford them in this part of the country. Among which, are

BRoad and forcſt cloths of different colours.	Bed ticks,
Shalloons, camblets, moreens, durants, callimancoes and tammies.	Elegant large roſe and common blankets,
Plain and ſpotted velvet & corduroy.	Red, yellow, green and blue flannels.
Black ſattinet.	Ribbons, binding, & gartering.
Silk and hair pluſh,	Hair ſieves, buckram,
emboſſed ſerge,	Account and pocket books,
A variety of calicoes and faſhionable pocket handkerchiefs.	Teſtaments, ſpelling books & primers,
Jeans, fuſtians, nankeens, and jacket patterns.	Ink powder,
Large purple ſhawls.	Crooked & common combs.
Linens, lawns & cambrics:	Men's and women's plated & common ſhoe buckles
Black ſilk handkerchiefs.	Knee buckles,
Black mode,	Sciſſors,
Sarſenet of different colours	Jack and pen knives
Women's worſted, leather & ſilk mitts and gloves.	Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Men's woo'en mitts	Knives and forks,
Gauzes and milinets	An aſſortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Linen and woolen checks.	Silk and twiſt of different co'ours,
Ruſſia ſheeting and oſnaburghs,	White and coloured thread
Men's and women's cotton and hemp ſtockings,	Pewter ſpoons,
	Thimbles,
	Men's and boy's caſtor and felt hats, &c. &c.

An additional aſſortment of dry goods are expected in a few days.

G R O C E R I E S.

A conſtant ſupply of Weſtindia and common R U M.

BRANDY, geneva and wine,	Ginger,
Moloſſes,	Loaf and brown ſugar,
Tea and chocolate,	Cask raiſins,
	Pepper, and Allſpice,

A L S O,

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock ſalt, Soal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes, and Sickles, Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.

C R O C K E R Y.

Large ſoup & common plates.	Cream & milk pots.
Small do.	Milk pans,
Tea pots of different ſorts.	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers.
Li e & white cups, and [illegible]	Wine glaſſes, &c.

Said M'Elcheran having purchaſed capt. VILLEE's potaſh works, intends to take in payment for the above articles, good houſe ASHES, merchantable wheat, pork and flaxſeed, and ſuch other articles as may anſwer to make remittances, at as high prices as the markets in Albany and Newyork will enable him to do.

N. B. All favors will be thankfully acknowledged.

WANTED, A LARGE QUANTITY OF
G R E E N H I D E S,

for which the [illegible]pence per pound will be paid, in leather or any other CASH ARTICLE. Sept. 28, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP of GEORGE M'ELCHERAN and co. has, by mutual conſent been diſſolved. Any perſons having legal demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to make out their accounts and preſent them to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, who will pay them. And thoſe indebted to ſaid firm are reſpectfully informed, that an immediate compliance in the diſcharge of their reſpective accounts, to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, will meet the late company's warmeſt concurrence, which circumſtance will enable GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, to cloſe his accounts with the reſt of the company. The univerſal indulgence of this firm, to ſuch of their cuſtomers as this notice extends to, will they flatter themſelves, fully apologize, for their preſent requeſt. Conſcious of this TRUTH, they hope due attention will thereunto be paid, without any farther notice.

Bennington, Sept. 28, 1789. 18

James Caldwell, & Co.

Have juſt received by the laſt veſſels from LONDON, and are now ſelling at their ſtore in TROY, a little ſouth of *Abley's* Tavern, and at their Stores in MANCHESTER and PAWLET, in this State,—an elegant aſſortment of

D R Y G O O D S,

Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the moſt REDUCED PRICES.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE ſecond & low prized BROAD CLOTHS.	Callimancoes,
	Camblets,
	Moreens,
Engliſh Plains,	Corduroys,
Twill'd and Plain Coatings	Twill'd and Plain Velvets,
Baize, Flannels,	Jeans and Fuſtians, Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Roſe and Striped Blankets,	Men's & boy's Felt, Caſtor & Beaver Hats.
Shalloons,	
Durants,	

An elegant Aſſortment of Callicoes, with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A conſtant ſupply of the following GROCERIES of the firſt quality at ſaid ſtore.

JAMAICA Spirits W. I. Rum,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
French Brandy,	Tea, Pepper, Ginger and Allſpice,
Holland Geneva by the caſe jugg or gallon,	Rock Salt,
Sherry, Liſbon & Teneriffe, wines.	Powder and Shot,
	Snuff and Tobacco,
	Raiſins,
	Indigo,
Lime Juice in bottles	Soal and upper Leather,
Moloſſes,	Crawley Steel,
Chocolate,	

Caſh, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Pork, Staves, and almoſt all kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and the higheſt prices given.

They return their warmeſt thanks to their friends for paſt favors, and ſhall always make it their ſtudy to merit a continuance of them.

They import their goods themſelves—which enables them to ſell LOW.

N. B. Wanted Immediately, a few BANCKER's and FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTES, for which CASH will be paid.

Mancheſter, Oct. 29, 1789. 23tf

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Barton, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors; theſe are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the houſe of Charles Evans, in Brattleborough, in the county of Windham, on the ſecond Thurſday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator, clerk, treaſurer and collector. 2 To ſee if the proprietors will agree to lay out ſaid townſhip into ſeveralty. 3. To appoint a committee for that purpoſe. 4. To ſee if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expence of lotting out ſaid townſhip and other incidental charges. 5. To do any other buſineſs that may be thought neceſſary for the benefit of ſaid propriety.

LUKE KNOULTON, juſt. peace.

Weſtminſter, Oct. 21, 1789. 7B9

THE Vendue for the ſale of lands in the town of Cabot, in the county of Orange, on the general ſurvey tax, for running town lines, is adjourned to the fifteenth of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Lyford in ſaid Cabot.

ABRAHAM DURGEN, Collector.

David Coude

INFORMS his cuſtomers, that he is determined to quit buſineſs in this town, and therefore requeſts them to pay him, and all thoſe he is indebted to, he deſires to call for their pay.—He is tired of waiting for his juſt due, and therefore hopes his old friends will ſave him and themſelves trouble by ſettling immediately.

November 28, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhavenfalls, (ſo called) where the public may be ſupplied with all kinds of H A T S, warranted without any deception.—Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work performed with diſpatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and thoſe gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wiſh to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the beſt manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789. 20tf

THE proprietors of Morriſtown, in the county of Chittenden and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal adjourned meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden at the ſtatearms in Bennington, on the ſecond day of February 1789. voted, the ſum of one pound thirteen ſhillings lawful money, on each right in ſaid town, public rights excepted, for loting the ſecond diviſion of two hundred acres to each right in ſaid town. Said proprietors are hereby requeſted to pay the aforeſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ADOLPHUS WALBRIDGE, Coll.

Bennington, November 16, 1789. 7B9

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of WARREN, in the county of Addiſon, and ſtate of Vermont, held by adjournment at the houſe of capt. ASA TAYLOR, in Hartland, on the fourth day of November, 1789, a tax of one pound nine ſhillings lawful money on each right was voted for defraying the coſt of ſurveying one two hundred acre diviſion to each proprietor and for taking out the charter, and other allowed accounts—Theſe are therefore to notify to ſaid proprietors that unleſs they pay the reſpective ſums to me the ſubſcriber immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, collector.

Barnard, November 7, 1789. 8Wo

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that the ſubſcribers, appointed commiſſioners by an act of the general aſſembly of the State of Vermont, paſſed October 29th, 1789, entitled, *An act appointing commiſſioners for the purpoſe of ſetling and adjuſting the accounts of Ira Allen, Eſq late Surveyorgeneral, and of James Whitlow, Eſq. the preſent Surveyorgeneral, againſt this State*; will meet on the buſineſs of their appointment, at Capt. Nathaniel Cove's, in Rutland, on the 27th day of January next. As it is the duty of the Commiſſioners, to aſſeſs the proprietors of each town, that ſaid Ira Allen and James Whitlow, in their office of Surveyorgeneral, have run; their juſt proportion for running the outlines of ſuch towns, cutting roads, &c. The proprietors of any ſuch town or towns, which the lines have been ſo run, &c. are hereby notified, to appear at the time and place abovementioned, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why they ought not to be aſſeſſed their full proportion, for running the outlines of ſuch town or towns; or for running a random line, whereby the proprietors of ſuch town or towns, may be benefited; and for cutting roads, by order of the Surveyorgeneral, in any ſuch town or towns. Alſo, the proprietors of any town or towns, who may think themſelves agrieved by the aſſeſſment, or tax laid on them by the Governor and Council, in October 1788; for running town lines, cutting roads, &c. are hereby notified, that at the time and place aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners will take under conſideration, any complaint that may be properly exhibited, and ſupported againſt ſuch aſſeſſment; and report their opinion to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion; whether ſuch proprietors were aſſeſſed, in ſuch aſſeſſment or tax, more than they ought to have paid, or not. And ſaid commiſſioners, do alſo hereby notify, to every perſon or perſons that have or hold, any orders or due bills, given by Ira Allen, Eſq late Surveyorgeneral, of any of his deputies; or by James Whitlow, Eſq. the preſent Surveyorgeneral, or any of his deputies; to any perſon or perſons: for monies, proviſions, or ſervices, actually ſupplied and done; that unleſs they deliver ſuch orders or due bills, to them (before they cloſe their ſettlement withſaid Allen and Whitlow) and receive orders on the Treaſurer of this State, therefor, agreeable to ſaid act; they will be forever debarred from receiving the amount of ſuch due bills or orders of this State.

SAMUEL SAFFORD,
GIDEON OLIN,
ROSWELL HOPKINS,
ELIJAH PAINE,
Comm'rs.

Weſtminſter, Oct. 29. 1789. 8—o

THE proprietors of Calais, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by ſaid proprietors on the 13th day of September, 1787, to defray the expence of completing the ſurvey of the firſt diviſion in ſaid townſhip—are hereby notified, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouſe in ſaid Calais, on the 20th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay and diſcharge ſaid tax with all legal coſts, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by paying the ſame to the ſubſcriber. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the ſum of three ſhillings and ſixpence tax due (excluſive of coſt) on each right.

David Wheelock,	Phineas Slayton, jun
Noah Goodman,	Seth Waſhburn,
Joſeph Dorr,	Peter Tarr.
Phineas Slayton,	

PETER WHEELOCK, collector.

Calais, Nov. 14th, 1789. 8Wo

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VII.] MONDA[illegible]MBER 21, 1789. [NUMB. 30.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—[illegible]SS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSE[illegible] Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Laws of *Vermont*.

An act in addition to an act entitled *An act to call in the securities of this state, and directing a new device for securities in future.* Passed October 24, 1788.

Whereas in said act all persons holding orders legally drawn on the treasury of this state, or holding any of the public securities of this state, which were issued previous to the first day of December last past, should deliver the same into the treasury of this state on or before the first day of September last past, or should forfeit the same. And whereas it appears to this assembly, that many persons holding said securities have not been duly notified of said act, by which means their securities have not been delivered to the treasurer, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That all persons holding said securities, which were issued by the treasurer of this state previous to the first day of December last past, and all persons holding any order legally drawn on the treasurer previous to this session of the legislature, have a further time allowed them to deliver the same into the treasury of this state, to the first day of July next; and the treasurer is hereby directed to receive the same, and issue hard-money orders in lieu thereof, agreeable to said act. And

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this act in all the newspapers printed in this state, four weeks successively, as soon as may be after the rising of this assembly,

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, October 14, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.* 9§2

An act for the purpose of altering the name of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison, to the name of Bristol.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison, be hereafter known by the name of Bristol; and that advertisements of what name or nature soever that respects the said town, for the term of three years next ensuing, shall mention that the said Bristol, was formerly called and known by the name of Pocock.

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 21, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act altering the time of holding the county courts, in the counties of Bennington and Chittenden.

Whereas the time of holding the several county courts in said counties, has been found to be inconvenient, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the stated term of holding the courts in the county of Bennington, shall in future be altered from the third Tuesday of April in Manchester, to the first Tuesday of June. And from the third Tuesday of September in Bennington, to the third Tuesday in December. And that the time of holding the county courts in the county of Chittenden, be altered from the second Tuesday of November [illegible] Tuesday save one, in the month [illegible]ber.

Provided always, Tha[illegible] shall be construed in this act to alter the stated term in either county, for the year one thousand seven hundred and eightynine.

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 23, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act altering the sitting of the county court in the county of Windsor, from the last Tuesday of October to the first Tuesday in November.

Whereas it is found inconvenient for the county court in the county of Windsor, to sit on the last Tuesday of October, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the county court in the county of Windsor, shall hereafter sit on the first Tuesday of November; and all writs and processes now depending before said court, and all writs and processes made returnable unto the county court in said county, on the last Tuesday of October instant; and all recognizances which are taken for the appearance of any person or persons at said court, shall be returnable to, and taken up by the said court to be holden on the first Tuesday of November next.

State of Vermont Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 23, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act for establishing for the time being, a jurisdictional line between the town of Leicester and Salisbury.

Whereas there is a dispute between the inhabitants of the town of Leicester and Salisbury, respecting the line between said towns, and a number of the inhabitants of those towns are taxed by each town respectively, which is very unequal, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the jurisdictional line between the townships of Leicester and Salisbury, for the time being, be the line that James Savage esquire, the surveyorgeneral's deputy, run in the year of our Lord 1780.—And that the inhabitants within said lines in each respective town be, and they are hereby required to pay taxes in such town agreeable to the aforesaid line.

State of Vermont Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assemby of the state of Vermont, October 23, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act in addition to *An act directing the mode of process against high sheriff's bondsmen.*

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That in all cases of a scirefacias hereafter prosecuted, or that shall be hereafter prosecuted against a sheriff's surety or sureties, for any default of their principal in his office before any court in this state, such surety or sureties, where the judgment on which such scirefacias is grounded was obtained, shall have been obtained by default, shall be allowed all the advantages on trial upon such scirefacias, which might by law have been allowed to the principal in the original action. Any law, usage or custom to the contrary hereof in any wise, notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all actions that may in future be brought against sheriff's bondsmen as aforesaid, shall be commenced and prosecuted in the county where the bondsmen reside.

State of Vermont Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 26, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act in addition to an act entitled *An act authorizing the selectmen of the several towns in this state to improve the glebe and society lands, &c. passed Oct. 26, 1787.*

Whereas in said act it makes it the duty of the selectmen in any town within this state, where any person or persons wrongfully claim, or are in possession of the glebe or society lands, or any part thereof, within such town, to demand the peaceable possession of the same, and on refusal of the possessor or possessors to eject and oust such possessor or possessors, and whereas there is no provision made in said act to enable such selectmen to prosecute the same, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the selectmen of such town be, and they are hereby empowered to draw out of the treasury of such town, such sum or sums of money, as shall be necessary in prosecuting such action or actions. And the inhabitants of such town or towns, are hereby required and empowered, to tax themselves to raise such money; and the selectmen of such town or towns, shall refund to the treasury of such town, such money to be paid out of the avails of the improvements of such lands, where such selectmen can collect the same,

State of Vermont Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 3, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 26, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act in addition to *An act directing listers in their office and duty.*

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That all seed horses or stallions of two years old and upwards, shall be set in the list at twenty pounds each.——

And

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every acre of land within this state properly cleared and tilled for orcharding, that shall hereafter be planted with apple trees and containing not less than forty trees to an acre, shall be exempted from the list, for the term of twelve years, provided the said number of apple trees are continued growing on said land.

State of Vermont, Secretary's office, Ferrisburgh, November 3, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1789.

Attest,

ROS. HOPKINS, Sec.

INDIGO,

Of an EXCELLENT QUALITY, for sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Laws of *Vermont*.

An act in addition to an act entitled An act for the appointment and regulating attornies and pleadings at the bar.

Whereas it is provided in said act, that no person shall be admitted to practice the law in this state, as a licenced attorney, unless such person shall have studied three years with a licenced attorney, in this state; or at least two years in certain cases mentioned in said act.

Therefore,

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That said act shall in no wise be construed to exclude any attorney of good moral character, who has been in regular & approved practice as an attorney at the bar, in any of the neighboring states, for more than three years, & who shallhave resided as an inhabitant & freeholder in this state, two years from being examined and admitted as an attorney at the bar, agreeable to the rules and customs of the several courts in this state. His not having studied with a licenced attorney in this state, notwithstanding.

State of Vermont, Secretary's office, Ferrisburgh, November 5, 1789.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 28, 1789.

Attest,

ROS. HOPKINS, Sec.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, October 6.

THE BRABANTIAN TERRITORIES.

The celebrated Vandernoodt, the doctor Franklin of Brabant, has been near assassination!--Four desperadoes, from Vienna, lately went to Breda on this detestable expedition—and one of them on entering Vandernoodt's presence fired a pistol at him, which happily missed him. The miscreants escaped, though closely pursued.

A like attempt has been made on M. de Marmol, at his seat near Breda—He had retired to this place ever since the senior counsellors, to which body he belonged, were suppressed. He was in his garden, when a Marechaussee of Austrian Brabrant came suddenly behind him, seized a spade, and struck him on the head.—He was rescued by his gardeners from the violence, and the fellow was sent to prison to take his trial.

Vandernoodt has long been obnoxious to the emperor—His manly and spirited writings have successively exposed that left handed Machiavel Linguet, and also inspired the people of Brabant with the principles they possessed when the Dutch republic was formed.

The French queen has presented her jewels to the national assembly; how much would it redound to the praise of our crowned heads to emulate her conduct, were such a surrender even made to restore to their freedom thousands of wretched and pining confined debtors!

The military etiquette of France has established a custom through the service, that when a regiment marches into a town where there are troops in garrison, it is always entertained at the expence of those troops.

In consequence of this etiquette, and by no means through design, the officers of the Flanders regiment were invited to dinner by the life-guards.

The dinner was served up on the stage of the opera-house in the palace, as the most capacious place.

When the glass had circulated rather freely, some toasts were given by the life-guards, strongly expressive of their loyalty to the king.

The officers of the Flanders regiment seemed a probation when they heard them; and drank them in the english stile with three huzzas.

This convinced the life-guards that their [illegible] and they were all of one mind; and then it was that the proposal was made for trampling under foot the national cockade, in which all joined most heartily.

The appearance of the king and queen, who entered the place merely to do honour to the guests, increased the flow of loyalty; but when the music struck up the air of "O Richard—O my king," the allusion to his majesty's situation [illegible] ich those who ordered the band to play t[illegible]ne, would have tho't to be like that of Richard Coeur de Lion, the situation of a monarch deprived of his liberty, the officers felt themselves wound up to the highest pitch, and as if animated by one soul, began all to sing the words of the song.

The king himself was affected; he immediately walked out, unable to speak, and with his handkerchief up to his eyes.

The officers then solemnly pledged themselves to one another, that they would stand by their king, release him from the bondage in which he was kept by a vile canaille or perish in the attempt.

These gentlemen, however, were comparatively few in number, and therefore, tho' they were of approved gallantry, they knew that if they were not backed by the soldiers, they could do nothing.

Such of the non-commissioned officers and privates, as were known to have most influence on their fellow soldiers, were called in and sounded. They declared their readiness to fight for their king, and second their officers in what they called a glorious cause.

The officers thus sure of support, treated the Garde Bourgoise with sovereign contempt ridiculed their unmilitary appearance, and insulted their national cockade.

As soon as the news of this transaction reached Paris, the people became alarmed for their safety; they dreaded lest this should be the forerunner of a new revolution in the army, and that the different regiments would soon desert the popular cause with as much precipitation, as they had embraced it with levity.

They resolved therefore to crush this return of what they called loyalty, in the bud; and for this purpose the marquis de la Fayette marched to Versailles with 20,000 men.

The Parisians have always been held in sovereign contempt by the French army, when there was any question of making them face an enemy; and therefore the regulars were not dismayed at the sight of their army preceded by a body of furies in the shape of women.

The life-guards, the 100 Swiss, the Flanders regiment, and the Trois Eyeche's drew up to receive them; and if a man could judge from appearances, he would say, that there was not a single soldier belonging to this little army, who was not determined to withstand the militia, whilst he had a single round of powder and ball.

The officers, deceived by this appearance of firmness, did that which on no other occasion they would have been rash enough to do; they gave orders to fire.

The orders were first given to the life guards, and was obeyed with alacrity.

It was next given to the Flanders regiment, but not a man obeyed it, on the contrary, the whole regiment went over to the people.

The dragoons (les trois Eyeche's) sheathed their swords.

The commanding officer of the 100 Swiss, seeing this, gave no order at all.

The four companies of life guards, thus deserted, thus betrayed, seeing themselves left exposed to the fury of the militia, were obliged to fly; and some of the officers of the most distinguished families in France fell victims to their fury.

That the life guards were betrayed, is unquestionable, for had they not had the most positive assurances of support from the rest of the troops, they never would have been rash enough to withstand thousands.

The regiment de Flanders, which piqued itself being sans tache, without stain, has brought indelible disgrace upon itself, not for having refused to fire upon the people, for that act, considered abstractly, might be called patriotic, but for having promised to stand by the life guards and their officers, whilst they had life, and for having afterwards deserted them, and suffered them to be cut to pieces by the militia.

As soon as the people became masters of the palace, they began to cry out, that if the king was suffered to remain at Versailles, the safety of the public would be endangered, and therefore they said that he must consent to place himself under the protection of his good city of Paris, and reside in that capital.

The sense of the people was made known to the king, who had it not in his power to oppose that sense.

He found that so impatient were they for his departure, that they would not wait till apartments could be fitted up and aired for him in the Louvre, where the French court has not been kept for many years; and therefore he was under the necessity of setting out immediately for what he considered not his palace in Paris, but his prison.

The unfortunate restorer of French liberty, was led captive thro' the streets, and once or twice he saw the dead bodies of two of the women killed by the life guards, placed in his way, that he might see, the people considered him as the author of their death.

His majesty endeavoured occasionally to look cheerful, but his dejection soon returned; and he had the appearance of a man who knew, or at least feared, that his journey would be closed by the tragic scene of his death.

The queen never appeared more like a queen, neither dejected, or affecting indifference; she displayed an equanimity which even her enemies were forced to admire.

We learn that the unfortunate Captain M'Kenzie, who lay two years in Newgate, under sentence of death, for ordering a mutinous soldier to be blown from the mouth of a gun, in Africa, was lately shot through the heart, in a duel at Naples. The life of this gentleman, whose strong and violent passions were his ruin, has presented a melancholy lesson to the furious. With a warm and generous nature, open and unsuspecting, quick to relieve, and faithful to perform, he was on the slightest provocation roused beyond the government of reason to the most intemperate actions; and though no man felt more poignant remorse for the effects of his rage, they failed giving to his heart that moderation which alone was wanting to the accomplishment of a most worthy character. The last act was, like all the former, brought on by that quick irritability which no reasoning could stifle, nor even years, experience, or misfortune could subdue. Divorced by his wife, through the easy laws of Scotland, for conjugal infidelity; his son in possession of the estate, which he had forfeited by his conviction; an exile from his country; his memory loaded with the consequences of his intemperate blood: nothing remained constant to him but his nature, and that completed the volume of disasters it had brought on him by a premature and violent death.

United Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

YORK, *Nov.* 11. We hear from Northumberland county, that a road has lately been cut from the mouth of Munsey creek, to the forks of Loyal Sock, and from thence to the mouth of Sugar creek, near Tioga. By means of this road the east and west branches of the Susquehannah are connected. It is twentyseven miles nearer than by the Indian path up Lycoming, and much better. The road passes in many places thro' a rich level country.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Dec.* 3. The prisoners confined for debt in the city of Newyork, most respectfully beg leave to return their thanks to the president of the United States, for his very acceptable donation on Thursday last.

New-goal, Nov 27, 1789.

ALBANY, *Dec.* 7. On Thursday se'nnight a number of members of the convention for altering and amending the constitution of Pennsylvania, met at the statehouse in Philadelphia, and there being sufficient to make a quorum, they proceeded to the choice of a president, when his excellency Thomas Mifflin was chosen—Joseph Redman, esq. is chosen secretary.

Translated from a Paris newspaper.

The pathetic speech of the aged, venerable, and patriotic bishop of Vienna; on being unanimously elected president of the national assembly of France.

"A mouth more eloquent than mine would be unable to express what I experience at this moment—it could not give utterance to the sentiment which is laboring in this heart. The career I have ran did not permit to aspire in its decline to so glorious a destiny. It only remains for me to bury myself amidst your triumphs, and cast a parting look on the happy regeneration of our common country."

The simplicity of this genuine eloquence produced its never-failing effect——every heart glowed with patriotism—every heart, was melted.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Dec.* 21.

By a gentleman from the northward, we are informed, that so great disturbances has arisen in the town of Granville, and some other towns in that quarter, in the government of Newyork, by reason of some patentees endeavoring to dispossess some ancient setlers, that General Williams had been ordered out with his brigade in order to subdue the rioters.

A southern paper mentions, that the business of the chiefs of the Chickasaw nation to congress, was to request they would furnish them with a quantity of powder, lead and arms, to enable them to go to war with some other tribes which had been troublesome to them. Finding that congress had adjourned, they have applied to the assembly of Virginia, who have come to a resolution to grant them a supply of powder and lead.

A gentleman from Balstown, in the state of Newyork, informs, that at a house in that town a quarrel lately happened which unhappily terminated in the death of one of the men concerned. The story as related by our informant is as follows, viz.

A number of men had been together drinking pretty freely, and among the rest a person who had lately officiated as a constable in that town. It seems this man having met with some opposition and trouble in the discharge of his office as a constable had procured for himself a cane with a sword in it, which he had with him at the time the unhappy dispute happened.

The deceased insulted the survivor very much, and finally struck him, got him down, and seized him by the throat. In this situation the survivor plead for mercy, which the deceased not regarding still kept his hold; finding no redress from entreaties and having his cane in his hand, he with difficulty drew his sword, and repeatedly slightly wounding the deceased, to no effect, he unhappily plunged the sword into his breast, of which wound he died in a few hours. The survivor, our informant says, immediately made his escape, and has not since been heard of.

How fatal are the effects of intoxication; murder, and every other enormity has flowed from it, and the destruction of personal honor, and family enjoyment are its inseparable concomitants. May survivors learn wisdom, from the folly of the deceased.

WINDSOR, December 9.

One evening last week, the hall at Dartmouth college was entirely demolished by the students of said [illegible] The particulars of which have not [illegible] nd.

NORTH [illegible] LODGE.

WHEREAS S[illegible]'s DAY comes on Monday th[illegible]ant, the members of the lodge are [illegible]d to meet at Col. Stephen Keys's [illegible]chester, at four o'clock P. M. of said [illegible] prepare business to celebrate the fe[illegible] Tuesday the 29th. It is expected ev[illegible] will give his attendance, as busin[illegible] consequence then to be done requires it.

By order of the Master,

ABEL ALLIS, *Secretary.*

N. B. The rev. dr. Williams is to preach a sermon to the lodge on said Tuesday, at their request.

WILLIAM & GARDNER HALL,

At their store in POWNAL, *have, in addition to their former assortment, just received a general supply of* GOODS *—suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell* WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL, *as low as can be purchased at any store in this part of the country.*

Among which are,

SUPERFINE second and coarse Broadcloths of different colours,
Forest cloths of different colours,
Twilled coatings,
Serges and Drabs,
A general assortment of Flannels,
Black Russel,
Everlasting,
Florentines,
Tabareens,
Shalloons, Camblets, Moreens, Durants, Callimancoes, and Tammies,
Velvets of various colours,
Corduroys,
Black Sattinet,
Silk and hair Plush,
Wildbores,
Embossed Serge,
A variety of Calicoes, and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs.
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens, and Jacket patterns,
Large and elegant Shawls of different colours,
Linens, Lawns and Cambricks,
Black Silk handkerchiefs,
Black Mode,
Sarsenet of different colours,
Women's Worsted, Leather and Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Men's Woolen Mitts,
Gauzes and Milinets,
Linen and Woolen checks,
Russia Sheeting,
Men's and Women's Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Stockings,
Bed Ticks,
Elegant large Rose and common Blankets,
Ribbons, Binding, & Garteing
Hair Sieves and Buckram,
Account and pocket books,
Large Bibles,
Testaments, Spelling-books and Primmers,
Ink Powder,
Crooked and common Combs,
Men's and Women's plated and common Shoe Buckles,
Knee Buckles,
Scissors and Shears,
Jack and Pen knives,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Knives and Forks,
An elegant assortment of guilt Coat and Jacket Buttons,
Silk and Twist of different colours,
White and coloured Thread,
Pewter Spoons,
Thimbles,
Men's and Boy's Castor & Felt Hats, &c &c. &c

An additional assortment of DRY GOODS are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant Supply of Wesindia and common RUM.

BRANDY, Geneva, and Wine,
Molasses,
Tea and Chocolate,
Ginger,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Cask Raisins,
Pepper and Allspice.

ALSO.

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Seal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and Sickles, Steel and Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, hard Soap, Brooms, &c. &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

LARGE Soup and common Plates,
Small ditto.
Tea Pots of different sorts,
Blue and white Cups and Saucers,
Cream and Milk Pots.
Milk Pans,
Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
Wine glasses, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

GREEN HIDES,

Will be given at said Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Cash Article. 30-f

All kinds of Country Produce, and good house Ashes, will be received in payment, for any of the above articles—or short Credit given to those who will favor said store with their custom.

☞ All those whose accounts at said store, have been of more than six months standing—are requested to make immediate payment.

THE proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings, lawful money, granted by said proprietors, on each right in said Brookfield, for defraying the arrearages of expences due for surveying the first, second and third divisions, cutting and clearing roads in said township, and making a defence in a suit at law brought by the proprietors of Randolph, against the proprietors of said Brookfield, and other incidental charges, as heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of captain Shubel Crosf, in said Brookfield, on the first Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax of two dollars, and costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of twelve shillings, lawful money, due on each right, are as follow, viz.

Phinehas Lyman,	John C. Williams,
Joseph Hawley,	Elijah Dickerson,
Timothy Lyman,	Elihu Dickerson,
Samuel Clark,	Elisha Ellis, jun,
Noadiah Warner,	Peter Olcott,
Samuel Cook,	Ichabod Hyde,
John Smith,	Paul Davison,
Nathaniel Brush,	Daniel Bowen,
Elijah Dewey,	Jonas Hayward,
Lucretia Coult,	Benjamin Hayward,
Elisha Porter,	Paul Spooner,
Stephen Goodman,	Jedediah Hyde,
Moses Hubbard,	Amasa Hyde,
Oliver Smith,	Nathan Roberts,
Benjamin Coult,	Nathaniel Humphrey,
Daniel Coult,	Nathaniel Humphrey, jun.
Edmund Hubbard,	Shubel Crosf,
Moses Hubbard,	Joseph Crosf,
Samuel Hopkins,	Daniel Tillotson,
Eleazer Porter,	Oliver Hamlin,
Samuel Gaylor,	Caleb Martin,
Joseph Lathrop,	Anna Deane,
George Brick,	Daniel Tillotson, jun.
Heman Day,	John Paine,
Samuel Lathrop,	James Moulton,
Seth Lathrop,	Thomas Chittenden,
Joseph Lathrop, jun.	Timothy Brownson,
John Hayward,	John Foffett,
Phinehas Tyler,	Moses Robinson,
John Eastman,	Jonas Galusha,
Timothy Eastman,	Elisaph Sprague,
Obadiah Dickerson,	Ebenezer Brewster,
Obadiah Dickerson jun.	

PAUL BRIGHAM, collector.

Norwich, Dec. 4th, 1789. 6w2

THE creditors to the estate of ASAPH LEAVITT, late of Rupert, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their favorable demands to the subscriber, immediately, for settlement; and whoever of said creditors shall neglect to exhibit their accounts or demands, as aforesaid, by the first day of April next ensuing, will be forever excluded recovering; this notice being by particular directions from the judge of probate for that purpose. All persons indebted to said estate, are likewise respectably requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL LEAVITT, executor.

Rupert, Sept. 9, 1789. 21-3m

James Caldwell, & Co.

Have just received by the last vessels from LONDON, and are now selling at their store in TROY, a little south of *Abley's* Tavern, and at their Store in MANCHESTER and PAWLET, in this State,—an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the most REDUCED PRICES.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE second & low prized BROAD CLOTHS.
English Plains,
Twill'd and Plain Coatings
Baize, Flannels,
Rose and Striped Blankets,
Shalloons,
Durants,
Callimancoes,
Camblets,
Moreens,
Corduroys,
Twill'd and Plain Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians, Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Men's & boy's Felt, Castor & Beaver Hats.

An elegant Assortment of Callicoes, with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A constant supply of the following GROCERIES of the first quality at said store.

JAMAICA Spirits W. I. Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Genova by the case jugg or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon & Teneriffe, } wines.
Lime Juice in bottles
Molasses,
Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice,
Rock Salt,
Powder and Shot,
Snuff and Tobacco,
Raisins,
Indigo,
Seal and upper Leather,
Crawley Steel,

Cash. Wheat, Corn, Butter, Pork, Staves, and almost all kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and the highest prices given.

They return their warmest thanks to their friends for past favors, and shall always make it their duty to merit a continuance of them.

They import their goods themselves—which enables them to sell LOW.

N. B. Wanted Immediately, a few DANCERS and FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTES, for which CASH will be paid.

Manchester, Oct. 19, 1789.

Parnassian Chronicle.

From the NEWYORK JOURNAL.

An EPIGRAM.

TWO *sailors, just landed, were strolling the town;*
Look, Tom, says jack tar, how the ladies are grown,
Both behind and before, by the Lord, what a size!
Their breasts are grown almost up to their eyes:
Is it flesh?—Is it bone?—Is it cloth?—Is it trimming?
By Jove they look more like crop pigeons than women.
Says Tom, by St. George I'm determin'd to try;
So just as a lady of fashion pass'd by,
By your leave, said the tar, to be rude I am loth;
But, by Neptune, I swear I must fathom your cloth:
(Clapt his hand on her breast) hallo jack tis all FROTH!

A MASONIC SONG.

NOT *the fictions of Greece, nor the dreams of old Rome,*
Shall with visions mislead, or with meteors consume:
No Pegasus' wings my short soarings misguide;
Nor raptures false lull me on Helicon side.
All clouds now dissolve, from the east beams the day—
Truth rises in glory, and wakens the lay.
The eagle-ey'd muse—sees the light—fills the grove
With the song of Free-Masons, of friendship and love!

PAST.

Inspired with the theme, the divinity flies;
And thron'd on a rainbow—before her arise
Past, present and future—with splendid array,
In Masonic succession, their treasures display.
She views murder'd merit, by ruffian-hand fall,
And the grave give its dead up, at fellowship's call!
While the craft, by their badges, their innocence prove:
And the song of Free-Masons is friendship and love.

PRESENT.

From those ages remote, see the muse speeds her way,
To join in the glories, the present display,
In freedom and friendship, she sees the true band,
With their splendour and virtues illumine the land.
Religion's pure beam breaks the vapours of night,
And from darkness misterious, the word gives the light!
While the Lodge here below, as the choirs from above,
Join the song of Free-Masons and friendship and love.

FUTURE.

That the future might keep, what the present bestows
In rapture prophetic, the goddess arose,
As she sung, thro' the skies, angels echo'd the sound,
And the winds bore the notes to the regions around!
Her sentiment then, our song shall retain:
'Twas—' That Masonry, e'er may its lustre maintain:
' And 'till time be no more, our firm union should prove,
That the end of Free-Masons is friendship and love.

APPLICATION having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fayston, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the courthouse in Bennington, on the third Thursday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following particulars: First to choose a moderator. 2d. A clerk. 3d. To see if the proprietors will receive the return of the survey made by their committee appointed at a former meeting. 4th. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defray the expence of the same and incidental charges. 5th. To choose a collector to collect said tax. 6th. To choose a treasurer. 7th. To make a draught of the allotments.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE, councillor.

Bennington, Nov. 30, 1789. 8Wo

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhaven falls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception.—Those gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and those gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 10, 1789. 20tf

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Liberus Armstrong, late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months only being allowed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the last Thursday of January, February and March next, from one o'clock to six on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

HEZEKIAH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT BLAIR.

Bennington, December 14, 1789. 9st

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of WARREN, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of capt. ASA TAYLOR, in Hartland, on the fourth day of November, 1789, a tax of one pound nine shillings lawful money on each right was voted for defraying the cost of surveying one two hundred acre division to each proprietor and for taking out the charter, and other allowed accounts—These are therefore to notify to said proprietors that unless they pay the respective sums to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs

WILLIAM SWEETSER, collector.

Barnard, November 7, 1789. 8Wo

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscribers, appointed commissioners by an act of the general assembly of the State of Vermont, passed October 29th, 1789, entitled, *An act appointing commissioners for the purpose of setling and adjusting the accounts of Ira Allen, Esq late Surveyorgeneral, and of James Whitlow, Esq. the present Surveyorgeneral against this State*; will meet on the business of their appointment, at Capt. Nathaniel Cove's, in Rutland, on the 27th day of January next. As it is the duty of the Commissioners, to assess the proprietors of each town, the said Ira Allen and James Whitlow, in their office of Surveyorgeneral, have run; their just proportion for running the outlines of such towns, cutting roads, &c. The proprietors of any such town or towns, which the lines have been so run, &c. are hereby notified, to appear at the time and place abovementioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why they ought not to be assessed their full proportion, for running the outlines of such town or towns; or for running a random line, whereby the proprietors of such town or towns, may be benefited; and for cutting roads, by order of the Surveyorgeneral, in any such town or towns. Also, the proprietors of any town or towns who may think themselves agrieved by the assessment, or tax laid on them by the Governor and Council, in October 1788; for running town lines, cutting roads, &c. are hereby notified, that at the time and place aforesaid, the Commissioners will take under consideration, any complaint that may be properly exhibited, and supported against such assessment; and report their opinion to the General Assembly, at their next session; whether such proprietors were assessed, in such assessment or tax, more than they ought to have paid, or not. And said commissioners, do also hereby notify, to every person or persons, that have or hold, any orders or due bills, given by Ira Allen, Esq late Surveyorgeneral, of any of his deputies; or by James Whitlow, Esq the present Surveyorgeneral, or any of his deputies; to any person or persons: for monies, provisions, or services, actually supplied and done; that unless they deliver such orders or due bills, to them (before they close their settlement with said Allen and Whitlow) and receive orders on the Treasurer of this State, therefor, agreeable to said act; they will be forever debarred from receiving the amount of such due bills or orders of this State.

SAMUEL SAFFORD,
GIDEON OLIN,
ROSWELL HOPKINS,
ELIJAH PAINE,
} Comm'rs.

Westminster, Oct. 29, 1789. 8—o

THE proprietors of Calais, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 13th day of September, 1787, to defray the expence of completing the survey of the first division in said township—are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse in said Calais, on the 20th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay and discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three shillings and sixpence tax due (exclusive of cost) on each right.

David Wheelock,
Noah Goodnow,
Joseph Dow,
Phineas Slayton,
Phineas Slayton, jun
Seth Washburn,
Peter Taft.

PETER WHEELOCK, collector.

Calais, Nov. 14th, 1789. 8Wo

George M'Elcheran,

At his store a little south of the meeting house, Bennington, has in addition to his former assortment, received a variety of goods, suitable for the present as well as approaching season, all of which he means to sell wholesale or retail, at as low an advance, as any person can possibly afford them in this part of the country. Among which, are

BRoad and forest cloths of different colours.
Shalloons, camblets, moreens, durants, callimancoes and tammies.
Plain and spotted velvet & corduroy:
Black sattinet.
Silk and hair plush,
Tabosied serge,
A variety of calicoes and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs.
Jeans, fustians, nankeens, and jacket patterns.
Large purple shauls.
Linens, lawns & cambrics:
Black silk handkerchiefs.
Black modes,
Sarsenet of different colours
Women's worsted, leather & silk mitts and gloves.
Men's woolen mitts
Gauzes and millinets
Linen and woolen checks.
Ruffia sheeting and ofnaburghs,
Men's and women's cotton and hemp stockings,
Bed ticks,
Elegant large rose and common blankets,
Red, yellow, green and blue flannels,
Ribbons, binding, & gartering.
Hair sieves, buckram,
Account and pocket books,
Testaments, spelling books & primers,
Ink powder,
Crooked & common combs.
Men's and women's plated & common shoe buckles
Knee buckles,
Scissars,
Jack and pen knives
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Knives and forks,
An assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Silk and twist of different colours,
White and coloured thread
Pewter spoons,
Thimbles,
Men's and boy's castor and felt hats, &c. &c.

An additional assortment of dry goods are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant supply of Westindia and common RUM.

BRANDY, geneva and wine,
Molasses,
Tea and chocolate,
Ginger,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Cask raisins,
Pepper, and Alspice,

ALSO,

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock salt, Soal and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes, and Sickles, Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

Large soup & common plates.
Small do.
Tea pots of different sorts.
Blue & white cups, and saucers.
Cream & milk pots.
Milk pans,
Pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers.
Wine glasses, &c.

Said M'Elcheran having purchased capt. VILLER's potash works, intends to take in payment for the above articles, good house ASHES, merchantable wheat, pork and flaxseed, and such other articles as may answer to make remittances, at as high prices as the markets in Albany and Newyork will enable him to do.

N. B. All favors will be thankfully acknowledged.

WANTED, A LARGE QUANTITY OF GREEN HIDES, for which three pence per pound will be paid, in leather or any other CASH ARTICLE Sept. 28, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the CO PARTNERSHIP of GEORGE M'ELCHERAN and co. has, by mutual consent been dissolved. Any persons having legal demands against said firm are requested to make out their accounts and present them to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, who will pay them. And those indebted to said firm are respectfully informed, that an immediate compliance in the discharge of their respective accounts, to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, will meet the late company's warmest concurrence, which circumstance will enable GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, to close his accounts with the rest of the company. The universal indulgence of this firm, to such of their customers as this notice extends to, will they flatter themselves, fully apologize, for their present request. Confident of this TRUTH, they hope due attention will thereunto be paid, without any further notice.

Bennington, Sept. 28, 1789. 18

To be LET,
That VERY CONVENIENT
STORE & POTASH,
In POWNAL,
Formerly occupied by
JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.
Late by
JOHN VAN ZANDT.
For TERMS apply to
ABIATHAR ANGEL,
near the premises.

Bennington, Nov 12, 1789 5tf

David Coude

INFORMS his customers, that he is determined to quit business in this town, and therefore requests them to pay him, and all those he is indebted to, he desires to call for their pay.—He is tired of waiting for his just due, and therefore hopes his old friends will save him and themselves trouble by settling immediately.

November 28, 1789.

The Vermont Gazette

[VOL. VII.] MONDAY DECEMBER 28, 1789. [NUMB. 31.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Laws of *Vermont*.

An act in addition to an act entitled *An act to call in the securities of this state, and directing a new device for securities in future.* Passed October 24, 1788.

Whereas in said act all persons holding orders legally drawn on the treasury of this state, or holding any of the public securities of this state, which were issued previous to the first day of December last past, should deliver the same into the treasury of this state on or before the first day of September last past, or should forfeit the same. And whereas it appears to this assembly, that many persons holding said securities have not been duly notified of said act, by which means their securities have not been delivered to the treasurer, therefore

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That all persons holding said securities, which were issued by the treasurer of this state previous to the first day of December last past, and all persons holding any order legally drawn on the treasurer previous to this session of the legislature, have a further time allowed them to deliver the same into the treasury of this state, to the first day of July next; and the treasurer is hereby directed to receive the same, and issue hard-money orders in lieu thereof, agreeable to said act. And

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this act in all the newspapers printed in this state, four weeks successively, as soon as may be after the rising of this assembly,

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 2, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, October 14, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.* 9§2

An act making it the duty of a proprietor's clerk to deliver over the records, files and papers belonging to his office, to his successor in said office.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That if any proprietor's clerk shall neglect or refuse, on demand being made by any one of the proprietors or landowners of said town, to give over to his successor in that office, within one month after such demand as aforesaid, all the records, files and papers belonging to his said office, such proprietor's clerk so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, lawful money, for every month he shall so neglect as aforesaid, one half of the said sum to the treasurer of the town of which he was proprietor's clerk, and in case there shall be no such treasurer, then the said half to the treasurer of the county in which such town shall lye, and the other half to him who shall prosecute the same to effect. *And,*

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where the proprietor's clerk of any organized town does not reside within the same the town clerk of such town for the time being, shall officiate as proprietor's clerk of such town, and the former proprietor's clerk of such town, upon demand being made by any one proprietor or landowner of said town, shall deliver over to such town clerk, within one month after such demand as aforesaid, all the records, files and papers, belonging to his said office, or such proprietor's clerk, so neglecting as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sums abovementioned, to be collected and appropriated in manner as above in this act provided.

State of Vermont, Secretary's office Ferrisburgh, November 3, 1789.

The preceeding is a true copy of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1789.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act defining the powers of justices of the peace within this state.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That every justice of the peace within his respective jurisdiction be, and is hereby fully authorised and empowered, to hear, try and determine, all pleas and actions of a criminal nature, where the fines and forfeitures are within the sum of forty shillings, and the corporeal punishment shall not exceed ten stripes.

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every justice of the peace within his proper sphere of jurisdiction be, and is hereby fully authorised and empowered, to hear, try and determine, all pleas and actions of a civil nature (other than actions of defamation, replevin, trespass upon the freehold, and where the title of land is concerned) where the debt or other matter in demand, does not exceed the sum of four pounds; and also to determine as aforesaid on all specialties, notes of hand and settled accounts, not exceeding the sum of eight pounds; and to render judgment and award execution accordingly.

It is hereby further enacted, That every justice of the peace within the limits of his authority be, and is hereby empowered to cause to be apprenended and committed to prison, or bound over to be tried by the county or supreme court, all criminal offenders, the enormity of whose misdemeanors surpasses his power to try.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any justice of the peace, to take any cognizance of any cause, where he shall be within either of the degrees of affinity or consanguinity, to either of the parties, or shall be directly or indirectly interested in the cause or matter to be determined.

It is hereby further enacted, That every justice of the peace within his jurisdiction may, on application (as near as may be in the form prescribed by law) grant a summons, warrant or attachment, as the case may require, directed to the sheriff of the county or his deputy, or either of the constables of the town where the service is to be done, where the demand of the plaintiff doth not exceed the aforesaid sums, taking security for the costs of prosecution in cases where by law such security is to be taken, and every such writ of summons or attachment, shall be sued at least six days before the time therein appointed for trial; and in every case where such writ of summons or attachment shall be sued in any other county, different from the county in which such trial shall be had, the same shall be sued at least twelve days before the time therein appointed for trial, and every such writ of summons or attachment, and every writ of execution may run into any town or county in this state.

It is hereby further enacted, That if it shall be made to appear to a justice that a writ of summons or attachment, or any execution by him granted, may fail of service for the [illegible] of a proper officer to be had, such justice is hereby empowered to deputize any suitable person to serve the same, by inserting on the back of such writ and signing the following words, viz. *At the request and risque of the plaintiff, I authorize to serve and return this writ*: and the person so authorized shall have all the powers of the sheriff to whom such writ may be directed, in the service and return of such writ, and shall be sworn to the truth of the return, by him made; and no such writ shall abate for want of form therein, or in the officer's return, and in every such case, such person so deputed by the justice, shall not be allowed any more than one half of the fees allowed by law to a proper officer.

It is hereby further enacted, That any action cognizable by a justice of the peace, may be tried in any town within the county where either of the parties reside. *Provided nevertheless*, when the plaintiff shall be an inhabitant of this state, no travelling fees shall be allowed on the part of the plaintiff, unless the action be brought in the town where one of the parties dwell.

It it hereby further enacted, Then when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the justice before whom any cause shall be depending, that the defendant was out of the state at the time of commencing such suit, and shall not have come within the same, a sufficient time before the time appointed for trying the cause, to have appeared and had a trial, the said justice shall continue such action for a time not exceeding one month, and if the defendant do not then appear, and be so remote that notice of said suit could not probably be conveyed to him, as aforesaid, (unless the plaintiff shall make it appear, to the satisfaction of the said justice, that the defendant had notice of the service of such process, a sufficient time before the return thereof, to have appeared at said court and had a trial) then said justice may continue said action for any further term, not exceeding one month, and in such cases where judgment shall be entered up by default, (except where such notice as aforesaid shall be proved) execution shall not issue, until the plaintiff shall have given bond with one or more sureties, in double the value of the estate or sum of money recovered by such judgment, to refund and pay back such sum as shall be given in debt or damages, or so much as shall be recovered by writ of review, which may be brought within three years next after entering up the first judgment, if upon such suit, the judgment shall be reversed or altered; and the plaintiff in review shall take benefit of all pleas and advantages that he might have done upon the original suit, and the security aforesaid shall be no further answerable than for the recovery that shall be made upon such suit to be commenced within three years as aforesaid.

It is hereby further enacted, That no judgment rendered by any justice of the peace shall be reversed by writ of error.

It is hereby further enacted, That any person who shall think him or herself aggrieved, by the judgment or sentence of any justice of the peace, shall have liberty to appeal to the next county court to be holden in the same county, whether the same be a stated or adjourned term, *provided* said appeal shall be entered within two hours after judgment rendered [illegible]

shall give sufficient security by way of recognizance to the adverse party, to prosecute the same to effect, and answer and pay all intervening damages occasioned to the appellee, by his being delayed, with additional costs, in case judgment be affirmed.

It is hereby further enacted, That whenever any person who shall appeal from the judgment of any justice as before mentioned, shall fail to bring forward and prosecute his appeal to effect, in manner as is abovementioned, it shall be lawful in such cases, for the appellee to enter his complaint in the court, to which said appeal did lie, and producing attested copies of the judgment and evidence, necessary for that purpose, to the said court, the said court shall award to the appellee, the debt or damages and cost recovered by the first judgment, and the interest thereof, at the rate of twelve per cent with additional cost.

Provided nevertheless, That no appeal shall be allowed, where the judgment for debt or damages shall not exceed the sum of forty shillings.

It is hereby further enacted, That in all cases where judgment shall be rendered by a justice, execution may be granted immediately, returnable in sixty days, provided an appeal be not entered as the law directs.

It is hereby further enacted, That if the plaintiff in any action depending before a justice, shall be indebted to the defendant by note, book or otherwise, the defendant may plead an offset to the plaintiff's demands, of any sum within the cognizance of a justice as aforesaid, due to him from the plaintiff, and the plaintiff may likewise plead an offset to the defendant's demands so plead in offset of any other sum within the cognizance of a justice as aforesaid; and the justice shall render judgment for such sum as he shall find in arrear from either party.

(The conclusion will be in our next.)

Foreign Affairs.

Germany.

VIENNA, *October* 6. His majesty the emperor has been pleased to raise the prince of Saxe Cobourg to the rank of field marshal, in recompence for the signal services he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the grand vizir, on the 22d of September.

Yesterday evening another courier arrived here from the prince de Cobourg, with the important news that he had again attacked and beaten the grand vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 tents, with the whole of the grand vizir's treasure and equipage, and that the booty was altogether immense. The courier brought a superb tent and a number of costly sabres and Turkish knives with him which his majesty has ordered to be deposited, in the arsenal. Baron Kilesemayer, who came as courier on this occasion, also bro't a pair of Turkish colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

France.

PARIS, *September*, 28. The petitions from the religious bodies to the national assembly for the suppression of their institution, have been very numerous. Half the nuns in France are willing to recant their vows and return to society.

The number of contributions daily increase, and now their majesties have made a sacrifice of their plate and jewels, it is held infamous to make use of either. Every thing of mere luxury is dedicated to the public, and we have no doubt, but in the course of this week, an immense sum will be brought into the treasury. A public auction of jewels, trinkets, and other valuables, will be announced, and foreigners coming to purchase will be protected on the faith of the nation.

Their majesties' plate is reckoned worth one million five hundred thousand livres.

The king, truly penetrated at the embarassed state of the finances, gave orders for his plate to be sent to the mint, and this morning at 10 o'clock it was sent from Versailles to Paris. The queen made the same sacrifice.

M. Neckar refuses the statue intended to be erected for him in Paris; the marquis de la Fayette refuses the salary of one hundred and fifty thousand livres established for the captaingeneral of the city guards; and M. Houdon refuses to accept of any sort of payment for the bust of M. Neckar, which is to be placed in the hall of the assembly.

United Columbia.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, *Nov.* 4.

BY a person just arrived from the Cherokee nation, we are informed, that a circular letter had been received in that nation, from mr. M'Gillivray, informing them, that the treaty with the united states had broke off at present by the haughty mode of proceeding of some of the gentlemen sent from the northward, whom he thought unacquainted with indian affairs; but that he still looked forward to a treaty of peace in the spring, and recommended to the Cherokees to do no mischief till that time, but take the advice of general Pickens how they shall behave; that the general was good and honest, and, if he promised them any thing, they might depend on his word; and that if he undertook to lay their grievances before congress, they might rest assured he would use all his influence to have justice done them.—Our informant further adds, that his father in the Cherokee nation read the letter, and explained it to some of the head men in the nation, just before he came away.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newjersey, who has lately returned from an excursion to the western country, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 10th.

"The design of this letter is to give a short account of the rising of the waters in lake Ontario, which, from their continual advances, have alarmed its inhabitants around the borders to a great degree. Several buildings which stood at a convenient distance from its ancient boundaries, now stand seven feet in the water. All the low meadows round about, are now part of the lake, and roads where cattle, horses and men travelled 18 months ago, are now only passable for boats. The last information I had, was from a man of integrity, who receives letters from his son at Niagara on this subject. In his last letter he informed him, that a brew house which stood on the bank of the lake is now rendered useless, from its second story being under water.

"I have supposed that the waters of lake Erie, (which lie near three hundred feet above those of Ontario) have found a passage under ground to the lake of Ontario. If this should be the case, the waters of Ontario, will rise to a level with those of lake Erie."

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Dec.* 9.

A gentleman from Marietta, who left this city yesterday, on his way to Boston, furnished the editor with the following account:

About eight weeks since, two brothers, by the name of Johnson, one 12, the other 9 years old, were playing on the western bank of Short-creek, about twelve miles from Wheeling, skipping stones in the water—At a distance they discovered two men who appeared to be settlers, being dressed with coats and hats: These men to amuse and deceive the children (as the event shewed) engaged in the same sport, advancing towards the boys; till by degrees they got so near, that the children discovered them to be Indians; but it was then too late to make their escape: The indians seized and carried them six miles into the woods, where they made a fire, and took up their lodgings for the night; their rifles and tomahawks they rested against a tree, and then laid down, each indian with a boy on his arm: The children as may be supposed kept awake—the oldest began to move, and finding his indian sound a sleep, by degrees, disengaged himself and went to the fire, which had then got low, and stirred it up; the indian not waking, he whispered to his brother, who likewise crept away, and went to the fire. The oldest boy observed to his brother, "I think we can kill these indians, and get away from them"—the youngest agreed to the proposal of attempting it: The oldest then took one of the rifles, and placed the muzzle, which he rested on a small stick, that he found for the purpose, close to the head of one of the indians, and committing the execution of this part of the business to his brother, ordered him to pull trigger at the moment he saw him strike the other indian with one of the tomahawks; the oldest gave the signal; the youngest pulled trigger---the rifle shot away the lower part of the indian's face, and left him senseless; he then told his brother to lay on, for he had done it for his; after which he snatched up the gun and ran; the boy with the tomahawk gave the stroke with the wrong end, the indian started on his seat---the boy found his mistake, and turning the tomahawk in his hand, gave him another blow, which brought him to the ground; he repeated his strokes till he had dispatched him, and then made the best of his way after his brother. When the boys had found the path which they recollected to have travelled before, the oldest fixed his hat on a bush, as a directory to find the scene of action the next day. The tomahawked indian was found near the place where the boys had left him: The other was not there; but was tracked by his blood, and altho' so weakened by his wounds, that he could not raise his rifle to fire at his pursuers (two men) they suffered him to escape; but it is supposed he must have died of his wounds. These two indians were sent out to reconnoitre the best place for an attack, which was to have been made by a body of warriors, waiting in the neighborhood.---The gentleman who gives this account, saw and conversed with the two children, about six weeks since.

His excellency the vicepresident of the united states returned to this city last week, from his late visit to his seat in Braintree, Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Augustine, Eastflorida, to his friend in Georgetown, dated October 20, 1789.

"The report of the proceedings between the commissioners of congress and M'Gillivray, reached this place three days after the business was finished; but as the Spaniards are exceedingly cautious towards strangers, they take care to keep the result of that day a profound secreet. Twenty chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nations arrived here a few days after the treaty on Rocklanding broke up; they frequently wait in a body on governor Zespedies, who entertains them at his own house, and suffers no one except an interpreter to be present. It is whispered the reason of M'Gillivry's not entering into a treaty with the commissioners, was, that the terms offered by congress would, if accepted, infringe on the treaty existing between his catholic majesty, and the Creek nation; that such a treaty does exist is beyond all doubt, for the king of Spain, ever since the recovery of the Floridas, has paid an annual tribute of 8000 dollars to the Indians bordering on these provinces; they are regularly supplied with cloathing, arms and ammunition, out of the king's magazine here and in Pensacola.

"Trifling as this present affair may appear to some, I can assure you, from my own ob-

ſervations, a perſonal knowledge of M'Gillivray, the Indians, the extent and ſituation of their country, the weak ſtate of our ſouthern frontiers, &c. that the next ſtep congreſs takes in the buſineſs will be of importance to the United States.

"I have the greateſt reverence and opinion of the wiſdom of our leaders, but am apt to think that the ſword inſtead of the olive branch, well be their reſult at laſt; and therefore a ſpeedy application of the former might ſave lives and money."

A writer from Florence, in Italy, gives a melancholy acount of the deſtruction made by an earthquake in Borgo San Sepoleco; about 30 houſes being ſwallowed, 150 thrown down, and upwards of a thouſand periſhing.

Capt. Williams who arrived at Boſton a ſhort time ſince, from Sweden and Ruſſia, informs, that the war between the Swedes and Ruſſians is carrying on with great vigour:—That in the late naval engagement, had the brave conduct of the duke de Saudermania, the Sweediſh commander in chief, been ſeconded by the next in command, a complete victory would have been gained over the Ruſſians: That the Swediſh viceadmiral had been put in irons, and it was expected would be ſhot for cowardice:—That in Finland, where the king of Sweden commanded in perſon, the Ruſſians had ſuffered ſeveral great loſſes, and that the Swedes were determined on carrying on the war with vigor, for the recovery of their ancient territories:---That admiral Paul Jones, who has ſo often been impriſoned, diſgraced and executed in the Engliſh newſpapers, was at Peterſbugh when captain Williams ſailed, and enjoyed his rank and pay as contre admiral;---that the jealouſy and envy of the Engliſh officers were ſtill leveled at that brave man; but he ſtood high in the opinion of the grand duke, the heir apparent of the crown; that the American character in Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, was riſing into conſequence, that in Ruſſia the Engliſh were held in diſrepute on account of the interference of their court and Pruſſia to prevent the ſuccours for Ruſſia from Denmark, that at Copenhagen the principal merchants were anxious for a commercial treaty with the United States; And that American veſſels were, in conſequence of their not being a treaty, obliged to pay heavier duties, port fees, &c. than thoſe of any other nation.

Extract of a Letter from Havre de Grace, October 14.

"Among other means of throwing ſilver into the hands of government, we are called upon by the city magiſtrates to offer our ſilver buckles; crouds are from morning till night at the town houſe, making a patriotic exchange of ſilver buckles for ſtrings or metal buckles. The governor has ſent to Paris his plate. Mr. Rial, of the houſe of Guerard Rial, and co. has done the ſame to the amount of 15,000l. accompanied by remittances of 10,000l. as a free gift. Le Corps des Negotiants in Havre have come to a reſolution of immediately paying the 25 per cent. of their income taxed by the aſſembly, inſtead of waiting the eighteen months allowed."

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.——No. V.

In vain AVARO *rolls to Heaven his eyes,*
In vain his prayers aſcend in groans and ſighs;
For he that never felt anoth'rs woes,
Can ne'er be grateful for what GOD *beſtows.*

CHARITY is the firſt of all the graces—the child of virtue—the firſt-born of Heaven!—the connecting *link* between divinity and humanity—the only medium of intercourſe between earth and heaven: So that a mind deſtitute of this divine principle, knows nothing of real religion—is a total ſtranger to the genuine ſpirit of chriſtianity, and to every anticipation of the joys of Paradiſe.

"Charity never faileth"—it is a *perpetual* current of good-will and compaſſion, that flows towards the whole family of mankind, and viſits with particular delight, the children of ſorrow and wretchedneſs.

Charity, deſpiſes all diſtinctions—it feels its connection with every ſon and daughter of affliction; for partiality and prejudice dampen the fire, and extinguiſh the very embers of humanity and love.

Charity is active and dilligent, in proportion to its means of benevolence—caſual opportunities of communicating, and doing good, do not circumſcribe its benignity—it *ſeeks* for objects of diſtreſs in their lone receſſes.

While the habitual ſons of want obtrude their neceſſities to the public view, modeſt, but unfortunate merit, often periſhes in its humble retreat from obſervation.

The benevolent mind contemplates its duty in every form—it recognizes it in every adventitious circumſtance of miſery—and with alacrity ſearches out the ſecret abode of the widow and fatherleſs, who have none to help.

It has been obſerved, that of all the failings charged upon good men in ſcripture, the crime of avarice is never mentioned——An hard and unfeeling temper, is ſo contrary to the ſpirit of the goſpel, that it may with truth be ſaid, thoſe who ſhut up all bowels of compaſſion towards the poor, are totally deſtitute of the love of God.

"The liberal mind deviſeth liberal things"—and next to relieving the *immediate* wants of the poor, our duty is to deviſe plans which may abate human miſery, and capacitate thoſe of the community, who are moſt peculiarly liable to misfortunes, for laying ſuch foundations in early life, as will moſt effectually guard the avenues of want and wretchedneſs in riper years: Such I conceive are, providing the means of education, upon ſo liberal, eaſy and extenſive a ſyſtem, as that all, of every rank, may be equally benefited by the inſtitution—for that is the BEST CHARITY which *prevents* the ills of life. Would we wiſh that the preaching of the goſpel ſhould not be loſt labor and expence——Would we wiſh that the children of the poor ſhould eſcape the conſequences of ignorance and impiety, and become uſeful to themſelves, and bleſſings to ſociety, let a wide door be thrown open to them, for acquiring a plain but uſeful education: Human wiſdom and benevolence cannot contrive any expedient ſo competent to theſe objects as PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Dec.* 28.

By the arrival of a packet, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, at Newyork, the important intelligence has been received, that the convention of NORTHCAROLINA, on the 20th of November, adopted and ratified the NEW CONSTITUTION, by a majority of 118.

We hear from Clarendon, that two young men of that place, ſet out on Thurſday the third inſtant, to go into the woods a hunting. Being engaged after a deer they parted, and one of them, whoſe name was Richard Chatcy, jun. ſon of Mr. Richard Chatcy, following the deer, was led off to the mountain, where, it is ſuppoſed he got loſt, and after travelling until his ſtrength failed, expired in the woods. His parents and friends concluding he might poſſibly have returned to ſome friend's houſe in order to purſue his ſport with greater convenience, the next day, were not alarmed at his abſence, but hearing no tidings of him, on the Sabbath following they went in ſearch of him, when to the great grief of his honored parents they found him dead.

In vain we place our hopes on earthly joys,
The things of time are fleeting and decay,
The child in vain the parent's care employs,
The Power who gave [illegible]
[illegible]

As ſprings the flower, the ſmiling mead to grace,
Expand their leaves,—perfume the air—and [illegible]
So riſe the faireſt of the human race,
Charm for a moment, and elude the eye.

MARRIED.] At Addiſon, SETH STORRS, Eſq. to miſs —— STRONG, daughter of the honorable General Strong of that town.

AGREEABLY to ſpecial orders to me given, by the honorable the legiſlature, at their ſeſſion in October laſt, the extents for all arrearages of taxes from 1784 to 1788 are now preparing, and will ſoon be put into the hands of the ſeveral ſheriffs, if not prevented by a ſettlement of the ſame,

S. MATTOCKS, *Treaſurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Tinmouth, Dec.* 7, 1789.

ON account of the badneſs of travelling for a long time paſt, and the hurry of the ſubſcriber's buſineſs, the unſold FURNACE LOTTERY TICKETS, in the hands of the different perſons with whom they were depoſited for ſale, could not be collected in ſeaſonably, to commence drawing at the time propoſed; for which reaſon the managers have been unavoidably obliged to poſtpone the drawing of ſaid lottery, untill the firſt Monday in February next, at which time it ſhall be drawn at the place heretofore fixed on, and the liſt of prizes publiſhed in the Vermont Gazette.

MATTHEW LYON.

Fairhaven, Dec. 13, 1789.

Juſt publiſhed and now ſelling at the Printingoffice in Beennington, by the poſtriders from ſaid office, and at mr. JOHN HUNTINGTON'S *ſhop in Shaftſbury,*

An ELEGIAC POEM, on the DEATH of MRS. SARAH BRANCH.

BY AMAZIAH BRANCH.

A publication worthy the attention of the Chriſtian mourner.

Likewiſe for ſale at ſaid office,

A number of kinds of uſeful and inſtructive pamphlets.

Great allowance made to thoſe who buy by the quantity.

To be LET,

That VERY CONVENIENT

STORE & POTASH,

In POWNAL,

Formerly occupied by

JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Late by

JOHN VAN ZANDT.

For TERMS, apply to

ABIATHAR ANGEL,

near the premiſes.

Bennington, Nov. 12, 1789. 5t

The PARTNERSHIP of

JAMES CALDWELL, & Co.

Is this day diſſolved by the death of their late partner mr. WILLIAM M'MATH.

THEY therefore requeſt all thoſe indebted to the a[illegible] firm to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MYNDERSE at the ſtore in Mancheſter, or to mr. JAMES MOORE, at the ſtore in Troy, who is placed there for the winter to receive the debts and give a diſcharge for the ſame. Pork and wheat will be received in payment at the caſh price. They alſo requeſt all thoſe who have any demands againſt the late partnerſhip to bring in their accounts to Mancheſter and Troy and receive payment.

They have now on hand at the Mancheſter and Troy ſtores, a large aſſortment of freſh imported goods, which they will ſell at [illegible] and charges, for caſh, pork or wheat, in order to cloſe their accounts.

They have alſo on hand,

A quantity of choice LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

Mancheſter, Dec. 23, 1789. 3tf

THE creditors to the eſtate of ASAPH LEAVITT, late of Rupert, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to exhibit their ſeveral demands to the ſubſcriber, immediately, for ſettlement; and whoever of ſaid creditors ſhall neglect to exhibit their accounts or demands, as aforeſaid, by the [illegible] day of April next enſuing, will be forever excluded recovering; this notice being by particular directions from the judge of probate for [illegible]. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe reſpectfully requeſted to make immediate payment.

[illegible], executour

[illegible] county clerk of the [illegible]

Parnassian Chronicle.

A SONG.

Said to be written by the late unfortunate MAJOR ANDRE to MISS POLLY GRANT, of LONDON.

AH! DELIA see the fatal hour,
Farewell my soul's delight;
O how can wretched Damon live
Thus banish'd from thy sight:
To my fond heart no rival joys
Supplies the loss of thee;
Ah who can tell if thou my dear
Wilt e'er remember me.

Alone through unfrequented wilds,
With pensive steps I rove;
I ask the rocks, I ask the streams
Where dwells my absent love?
The silent eve the rosy morn,
My constant searches see,
Ah who can tell if thou my dear, &c.

Thus while my restless wand'ring thoughts
Pursue their last repose;
Unwearied may they trace the path,
Wheree'er my Delia goes;
Forever Damon shall be there,
Attendant still on the:
Ah who can tell if thou my dear, &c.

Oft I review those smiling scenes,
Each favorite brook and tree,
Where once I past those happy hours,
The hours I past with thee:
What painful fond memorials rise,
From every place I see,
Ah who can tell, &c.

Let every rival votary soon
The soft address remove,
Nor meet thee in thy new abode
To tempt thy soul to love;
Ah! who can tell now sighing crouds
Their tender homage pay,
Ah who can tell if thou, &c.

Think Delia with how deep a wound,
The sweetly painful dart,
Thy dear remembrance left behind
Hath pierc'd a hopeless heart:
Think on that fatal sad adieu
That severs me from thee,
Ah who can tell if thou, &c.

How can I speak my last farewell,
What cares distress my mind,
How can I soar to realms of bliss,
And leave my love behind.
When angels wing me to the skies,
I'd fain return to thee,
Ah who can tell if thou my dear, &c.

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER'S BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near Newhavenfalls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception.—Those gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURRS; and those gentlemen that have furr by them that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789. 20tf

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the dist ict of Bennington, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Libeus Armstrong, late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months only being allowed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the last Thursday of January, February and March next, from one o'clock to six on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

HEZEKIAH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT BLAIR.

Bennington, December 14, 1789. 9w1

THE proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings, lawful money, granted said proprietors, on each right in said Brookfield, [illegible] clearing roads in said township, and making a defence in a suit at law brought by the proprietors of Randolph against the proprietors of said Brookfield, and other incidental charges, as heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right (public rights excepted) will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of captain Shubel Crosf, in said Brookfield, on the first Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax of two dollars [illegible] costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of twelve shillings, lawful money, due on each right, are as follow, v.z.

Phinehas Lyman,	John C. Williams,
Joseph Hawley,	Elijah Dickerson,
Timothy Lyman,	Elihu Dickerson,
Samuel Clark,	Elisha Ellis, jun.
Noadiah Warner,	Peter Olcott,
Samuel Cook,	Ichabod Hyde,
John Smith,	Paul Davison,
Nathaniel Brush,	Daniel Bowen,
Elijah Dewey,	Jonas Hayward,
Lucretia Coult,	Benjamin Hayward,
Elisha Parker,	Paul Spooner,
Stephen Goodman,	Jedediah Hyde,
Moses Hubbard,	Amasa Hyde,
Oliver Smith,	Nathan Roberts,
Benjamin Coult,	Nathaniel Humphrey,
Daniel Coult,	Nathaniel Humphrey, jun.
Edmund Hubbard,	Shubel Crosf.
Moses Hubbard,	Joseph Crosf,
Samuel Hopkins,	Daniel Tillotson,
Eleazer Porter,	Oliver Hamlin,
Samuel Gaylor,	Caleb Martin,
Joseph Lathrop,	Anna Deane,
George Brick,	Daniel Tillotson, jun.
Heman Day,	John Paine,
Samuel Lothrop,	James Moulton,
Seth Lathrop,	Thomas Chittenden,
Joseph Lothrop, jun.	Timothy Brownson,
John Hayward,	John Fassett,
Phinehas Tyler,	Moses Robinson,
John Eastman,	Jonas Galusha,
Timothy Eastman,	Elkanah Sprague,
Obadiah Dickerson,	Ebenezer Brewster,
Obadiah Dickerson jun.	

PAUL BRIGHAM, collector.

Norwich, Dec. 4th, 1789. ow2

George M'Elcheran,

At his store a little south of the meeting-house, Bennington, has in addition to his former assortment, received a variety of goods, suitable for the present as well as approaching season, all of which he means to sell wholesale or retail, at as low an advance, as any person can possibly afford them in this part of the country. Among which, are

BRead and forest cloths of different colours.	Bed ticks,
Shalloons, camblets, moreens, duranis, callimancoes and tammies.	Elegant large rose and common blankets,
Plain and spotted velvet & corduroy.	Red, yellow, green and blue flannels.
Black sattinet.	Ribbons, binding, & gartering.
Silk and hair plush,	Hair sieves, buckram,
embossed serge,	Account and pocket books,
A variety of calicoes and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs.	Testaments, spelling books & primers,
Jeans, fustians, nankeens, and jacket patterns.	Ink powder,
Large purple shawls.	Crooked & common combs.
Linens, lawns & cambrics:	Men's and women's plated & common shoe buckles
Black silk handkerchiefs.	Knee buckles,
Black mode,	Scissors,
Sarsonet of different colours	Jack and pen knives
Women's worsted, leather & silk mitts and gloves.	Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Men's woolen mitts	Knives and forks,
Gauzes and millinets	An assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Linen and woolen checks.	Silk and twist of different colours,
Russia sheeting and osnaburghs,	White and coloured thread
Men's and women's cotton and hemp stockings,	Pewter spoons,
	Thimbles,
	Men's and boy's castor and felt hats, &c. &c.

An additional assortment of dry goods are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant supply of Wetindia and common RUM.

BRANDY, genevo and wine,	Ginger,
Molasses,	Loaf and brown sugar,
Tea and chocolate,	Cask raisins,
	Pepper, and Allspice,

ALSO,

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock salt, Steel and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes, and Sickles, Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

Large soup & common plates.	Cream & milk pots.
Small do.	Milk pans,
Tea pots of different sorts.	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers.
Blue & white cups, and saucers.	Wine glasses, &c.

Said M'Elcheran having purchased capt. VILLEE's potash works, intends to take in payment for the above articles, good house ASHES, merchantable wheat, pork and flaxseed, and such other articles as may answer to make remittances, at as high prices as the markets in Albany and Newyork will enable him to do.

GROCERIES.

A constant supply of Wetindia and common RUM.

BRANDY, geneva and wine,	Ginger,
Molasses,	Loaf and brown sugar,
Tea and chocolate,	Cask raisins,
	Pepper, and Allspice,

ALSO,

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Steel and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes, and Sickles, Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

LARGE Soup and common Plates,	Saucers,
Small ditto.	Cream and Milk Pots.
Tea Pots of different sorts,	Milk Pans,
Blue and white Cups and	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
	Wine glasses, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

GREEN HIDES,

Will be given at said Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Cash Article. 30tf

All kinds of Country Produce, and good house Ashes, will be received in payment, for any of the above articles—or short Credit given to those who will favor said store with their custom.

☞ All those whose accounts at said store, have been of more than six months standing—are requested to make immediate payment.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the COPARTNERSHIP of GEORGE M'ELCHERAN and co. has, by mutual consent been dissolved. Any persons having legal demands against said firm are requested to make out their accounts and present them to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, who will pay them. And those indebted to said firm are respectfully informed, that an immediate compliance in the discharge of their respective accounts, to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, will meet the late company's warmest concurrence, which circumstance will enable GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, to close his accounts with the rest of the company. The universal indulgence of this firm, to such of their customers as this notice extends to, will they flatter themselves, fully apologize, for their present request. Conscious of this TRUTH, they hope due attention will thereunto be paid, without any further notice.

Bennington, Sept. 28, 1789. 18

WANTED, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

GREEN HIDES,

for which three pence per pound will be paid, in leather or any other CASH ARTICLE. Sept. 28, 1789.

WILLIAM & GARDNER HALL,

At their store in POWNAL, *have, in addition to their former assortment just received a general supply of* GOODS *—suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell* WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL, *as low as can be purchased at any store in this part of the country.* Among which are,

SUPERFINE second and coarse broadcloths of different colours,	Men's Woolen Mitts,
Forest cloths of different colours,	Gauzes and Millinets,
Twilled coatings,	Linen and Woolen checks,
Serges and Drabs,	Russia Sheeting,
A general assortment of Flannels,	Men's and Women's Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Stockings,
Black Russel,	Bed Ticks,
Everlasting,	Elegant large Rose and common Blankets,
Florentines,	Ribbons, Binding, & Garteing
Tabareens,	Hair Sieves and Buckram,
Shalloons, Camblets, Moreens, Duranis, Callimancoes, and Tammies,	Account and pocket books,
Velvets of various colours,	Large Bibles,
Corduroys,	Testaments, Spelling-books and Primmers,
Black Sattinet,	Ink Powder,
Silk and hair Plush,	Crooked and common Combs,
Wildbores,	Men's and Women's plated and common Shoe Buckles,
Embossed Serge,	Knee Buckles,
A variety of Calicoes, and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs,	Scissors and Shears,
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens, and Jacket patterns,	Jack and Pen knives,
Large and elegant Shawls of different colours,	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Linens, Lawns and Cambricks,	Knives and Forks,
Black Silk handkerchiefs,	An elegant assortment of coat Coat and Jacket Buttons
Black Mode,	Silk and Twist of different colours,
Sarsonet of different colours,	White and coloured Thread,
Women's Worsted, Leather and Silk Mitts and Gloves,	Pewter Spoons,
	Thimbles,
	Men's and Boy's Castor & Felt Hats, &c &c. &c.

ALSO, Silk Shag, a variety of Chintzes, an assortment of Pewter Ware, Copper Teakettles, Reelplate Handsaws, Currycombs, Wafers of different colours, &c &c.

An additional assortment of DRY GOODS are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant Supply of Wetindia and common RUM.

	Ginger,
BRANDY, Geneva, and Wine,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,	Cask Raisins,
Tea and Chocolate,	Pepper and Allspice.

ALSO.

Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rock Salt, Steel and Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and Sickles, Steel and Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, hard Soap, Brooms, &c. &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

	Saucers,
LARGE Soup and common Plates,	Cream and Milk Pots.
Small ditto.	Milk Pans,
Tea Pots of different sorts,	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers,
Blue and white Cups and	Wine glasses, &c. &c.

Three pence per pound for

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Will be given at said Store, in Leather, Shoes, or any other Cash Article. 30tf

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